The Fort Wayne Sentinel

VOL. XXVIII--NO. 202 FRIDAY, AUGUST 24, 1888. PRICE TWO CENTS

DeWald & Co.

We have just received a splendid assortment of Handkerchiefs In the lot is 50 dozen for ladies. They would be cheap at 20 cents; will be sold for 13 cents.

GEORGE DE WALD AND COMPANY.

Mr. Chas. MacDougal is making extensive improvements in his business block at the corner of Calhoun and Berry streets. The offices on the second floor will be obliterated and the whole compartment will be occupied by Mr. Barrows, the photographer. A passenger elevator will be placed in the block, with a stairway besides leading to the upper stories from the Berry street side.

The Weather.

WASHINGTON, August 24.—Indiana: Fair, warmer weather, winds generally southeasterly.

Choice potatoes, 50c bushel.
Sweet potatoes, 50c peck.
FRUIT HOUSE

Honor to Whom Honor is Due.

The following correspondence is published with the consent of Dr. James S. Gregg and awards the credit for the recent pension granted him where it properly belongs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
BUREAU OF PENSIONS,
WASHINGTON, D. C. Aug. 16, '88

Pension No. 646,287, to James S. Gregg, Surgeon 88th Indiana Infantry.

R. C. Bell, Fort Wayne, Ind.:

SIR:—In response to your letter relative to the above entitled claim, I beg to inform you that said claim has been allowed, and a certificate for pension will be issued without delay. The claimant will receive due notice of the allowance of his claim. Very respectfully,

JOHN C. BLACK, Commissioner

Peaches and Plums Down.

Freestone peaches, 30c basket.
Damson plums, 8c quart.
Choice bananas 20c dozen.
California pears, 3c each.
California grapes, 15c pound.
FRUIT HOUSE.

Don't fail to go with the Switchmens' Mutual Aid association to Rome City, Tuesday, Aug. 28th. 20-7t.

$3.25 TO CINCINNATI AND RETURN,

Every day this week via Grand Rapids and Indiana railroad. Tickets good for return six days. 23 3t

For the finest French candies in the city. Call at 116 Calhoun street.
24-2t YOHEY SISTERS.

The Switchmen's Mutual Aid association excurt to Rome City, Aug. 28th. 20-7t

For Sale.

The J. M. Coombs' farm, five miles north of the city, on the gravel road and St. Joe river, consisting of 100 acres, twenty-five acres in timber, balance drained and all under drained. Improvements consist of handsome new cottage farm house, two barns, two lakes and variety of fruit.

Will be sold cheap and on long time.
S. C. LUMBARD, Agent,
18-tf 36 Calhoun Street.

LAND EXCURSIONS,

Via the Pennsylvania Lines.

Land Explorers' Excursion tickets, at low round trip rates, will be sold on September 11th and 25th, via the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg to representative points in Kansas, Colorado, Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, Indian Territory, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana and return passage within thirty days from date of sale.

Further information can be secured by calling on or addressing the passenger or ticket agent in your vicinity of the Pennsylvania company.

EVERY INCH A HERO.

President Cleveland's Courageous Message.

He Proposes for Canadian Commerce Such Strictures as They Impose on American Merchant Marine.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The president sent the following message to congress yesterday afternoon:

To the Congress:

The rejection by the senate of the treaty lately negotiated for the settlement and adjustment of the difficulties existing between the United States and Great Britain, concerning the rights and privileges of American fishermen in the ports and waters of British North America, seems to justify a survey of the condition to which the pending question is thus remitted.

The treaty upon this subject concluded in 1818, through disagreements as to the meaning of its terms, has been a fruitful source of irritation and trouble. Our citizens engaged in fishing enterprises in waters adjacent to Canada have been subjected to numerous vexations, interferences and annoyances; their vessels have been seized upon pretexts which appeared to be entirely inadmissible, and they have been otherwise treated by the Canadian authorities and officials in a manner inexcusably harsh and oppressive. This conduct has been justified by Great Britain and Canada by the claim that the treaty of 1818 permitted it, and upon the ground that it was necessary to the proper protection of Canadian interests. We deny that that treaty's agreements justify these acts, and we further maintain that, aside from any treaty restraints, of disputed interpretations, the relative positions of the United States and Canada as neighbors, the growth of our joint commerce, the development and prosperity of both countries, which amicable relations surely guarantee, and above all, the liberty always extended by the United States to the people of Canada, furnish motives for kindness and consideration higher and better than treaty covenants.

While keenly sensitive to all that was exasperating in the condition, and by no means indisposed to support the just complaints of our injured citizens, I still deem it my duty for the preservation of important American interests which were directly involved, and in view of all the details of the situation, to attempt by negotiations to remedy existing wrongs and to finally terminate by a fair and just treaty these ever-recurring causes of difficulty. I fully believe that the treaty just rejected by the senate was well suited to the exigency and that its provisions were adequate for our security in the future from vexatious incidents and for the promotion of friendly neighborhood and intimacy, without sacrificing in the least our national pride or dignity.

I am quite conscious that neither my opinion of the value of the rejected treaty nor the motives which prompted its negotiations are of importance in the judgment of the senate thereupon. But it is of importance to note that this treaty has been rejected without any apparent disposition on the part of the senate to alter or amend its provisions, and with the evident intention, not wanting expression, that no negotiation should at present be concluded touching the matter at issue.

The co-operation necessary for the adjustment of the long standing national differences with which we have to deal, by methods of conference and agreement, having thus been declined, I am by no means disposed to abandon the interests and the rights of our people in the premises, or to neglect their grievances; and I therefore turn to the contemplation of a plan of retaliation as a mode which still remains of treating the situation. I am not unmindful of the gravity of the responsibility assumed in adopting this line of conduct, nor do I fail in the least to appreciate its serious consequences. It will be impossible to injure our Canadian neighbors by retaliatory measures without inflicting some damage upon our own citizens. This results from our proximity, our community of interest, and the inevitable commingling of the business enterprises which have been developed by mutual activity.

Plainly stated, the policy of national retaliation manifestly embraces the infliction of the greatest harm upon those who have injured us, with the least possible damage to ourselves. There is also an evident propriety as well as an invitation to moral support, found in visiting upon the offending party the same measure of kind treatment of which we complain, and as far as possible within the same lines. And above all things, the plan of retaliation, if entered upon, should be thorough and vigorous.

These considerations lead me, at this time, to invoke the aid and counsel of the congress and its support in such a further grant of power as seems to me necessary and desirable to render effective the policy I have indicated. The congress has already passed a law which received executive assent, on the 3rd of March, 1887, providing that in case American fishing vessels, being visited in the waters, or at any of the ports of the British dominions of North America, should be, or lately had been, deprived of the rights to which they were entitled by the treaty or law, or if they were denied certain other privileges therein specified, or vexed and harassed in the enjoyment of the same, the president might deny to vessels and their masters and crews of the British dominions of North America any entrance into the waters, ports or harbors of the United States, and also deny entry into any port or place of the United States of any product of said dominions, or other goods coming from said dominion to the United States. While I shall not hesitate, upon proper occasions, to enforce this act, it would seem to be unnecessary to suggest that if such enforcement is limited in such manner as shall result in the least possible injury to our own people, the effect would probably be entirely inadequate to the accomplishment of the purpose desired.

I deem it my duty, therefore, to call attention of the congress to certain particulars in the actions of the authorities of the Dominion of Canada, in addition to the general allegations already made, which appear to be in such marked contrast to the liberal and friendly disposition of our country as in my opinion to call for such legislation as will, upon the principles already stated, properly supplement the power to inaugurate retaliation already invested in the executive.

Actuated by the generous and neighborly spirit which has characterized our legislation, our tariff laws have, since 1866, been so far waived in favor of Canada as to allow free of duty the transit across the territory of the United States of property arriving at our ports and destined to Canada or exported from Canada to other counties. When the treaty of Washington was negotiated in 1871 between the United States and Great Britain, having for its object largely the modification of that treaty of 1818, the privileges above referred to were made reciprocal and given in return by Canada to the United States in the following language contained in the twenty-ninth article of said treaty:

It is agreed that, for the term of years mentioned in art, 33 of this treaty, goods, wares or merchandise arriving at the points of New York, Boston and Portland, and other ports in the United States which have been or may from time to time be specifically designed by the president of the United States and destined for her Britannic majesty's possessions in North America may be entered at the proper custom house and conveyed in transit without the payment of duties, through the territory of the United States, under such rules, regulations and conditions for the protection of the revenue as the government of the United States may from time to time prescribe, and under like rules, regulations and conditions, goods, wares or merchandise may be conveyed in transit without the payment of duties from such possessions through the territory of the United States.

It is further agreed that, for the like period, goods, wares or merchandise arriving at any of the ports of her Britannic majesty's possessions in North America and destined for the United States, may be entered at the proper custom house and conveyed in transit, without the payment of duties, through the said possessions under such rules and regulations and conditions for the protection of the revenue as the governments of the said possessions may from time to time prescribe, and under like rule and regulations and conditions, goods, wares or merchandise may be conveyed in transit, without payment of duties from the United States through the said possessions to other places in the United States, or for export from ports in the said possessions.

In the year 1886 notice was received by the representatives of our government that our fishermen would no longer be allowed to ship their fish, in bond and free of duty, through Canadian territory to this country, and ever since that time such shipment has been denied. The privilege of such shipment, which has been extended to our fishermen, was a most important one, allowing them to spend their time upon the fishing grounds, which would otherwise be devoted to a voyage home, with their catch, and doubling their opportunities for profitably prosecuting their vocation. In forbidding the transit of the catch of our fisherman over their territory in bond and free of duty the Canadian authorities deprived us of the only facility dependent upon the concession, and for which we could supply no substitute. The value to the dominion of Canada of the privilege of transit for their exports and imports across our territory, and to and from our ports, though great in every aspect, will be better appreciated when it is remembered that for a considerable portion of each year the St. Lawrence river, which constitutes the direct avenue of foreign commerce leading to Canada, is closed by ice.

During the last six years the imports and exports of British Canadian provinces, carried across our territory, under the privileges granted by our laws, amounted in value to about $270,000,000, nearly all of which were goods dutiable under our tariff laws. By far the larger portion of this tariffic consisted of exchange of goods between Great Britian and her American provinces, brought to and carried from our ports in her own vessels. The treaty stipulation entered into by our government was in harmony with laws which were then on our statute books and are still in force. I recommend immediate legislative action conferring upon the executive the power to suspend by proclamation the operation of all laws and regulations permitting the transit of goods, wares and merchandise in bond across or over the territory of the United States to or from Canada. There need be no hesitation in suspending these laws, arising from the supposition that their continuance is secured by treaty obligations, for it seems quite plain that art. 29 of the treaty of 1871, which was the only article incorporating such laws, terminated the 1st of July, 1885. The article itself declares that its provisions shall be in force "for the term of years mentioned in art. 33 of this treaty." Turning to art. 33, we find no mention of the twenty-ninth article, but only a provision that arts. 18 to 25 inclusive, and art. 30 shall take effect as soon as the laws required to carry them into operation shall be passed by the legislative bodies of the different countries concerned, and that "they shall remain in force for ten years from the date at which they may come into operation and further until the expiration of two years after either of the high contracting parties shall have given notice to the other of its wish to terminate the same."

I am of the opinion that the "term of years mentioned in art. 33," referred to in art. 29, as the limit of its duration, means the period during which arts. 18 to 25 inclusive, and art. 30, commonly called the "fisheries articles," shall continue in force under the language of said art. 33.

That the joint high commissioners who negotiated the treaty so understood and intended the phrase is certain, for in a statement containing an account of the negotiations, prepared under their supervision and approved by them, we find the following entry on the subject: "The transit question was discussed, and it was agreed that any settlement that might be made should include a reciprocal arrangement in that respect for the period for which the fishery article shall be in force."

In addition to this very satisfactory evidence supporting this construction of the language of art. 29, it will be found that the law passed by congress to carry the treaty into effect furnishes conclusive proof of the correctness of such construction.

This law was passed March 1, 1873, and is entitled "An act to carry into effect the provisions of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, signed in Washington May 8, 1871, relating to the fisheries."

After providing in its first and second sections for putting in operation arts. 18 to 25 inclusive, and art. 30 of the treaty, the third section is devoted to art. 29, as follows:

"Sec. 3. That from the date of the president's proclamation authorized by the first section of this act, and so long as arts. 18 to 25 inclusive and art. 30 of said treaty shall remain in force according to the terms and conditions of art. 33 of said treaty, all goods, wares and merchandise arriving, etc.," following in the remainder of the section the precise words of the stipulation on the part of the United States as contained in art. 29, which I have already fully quoted.

Here, then, is a distinct enactment of the congress limiting the duration of this article of the treaty to the time the arts. 18 to 25 inclusive and art. 30 should continue in force. That in fixing such limitation it but gave the meaning of the treaty itself is indicated by the fact that its purpose is declared to be to carry into effect the provisions of the taeaty, and by the further fact that this law appears to have been submitted before the promulgation of the treaty to certain members of the joint high commission representing both countries, and met with no objection or dissent.

There appearing to be no conflict or inconsistency between the treaty and the act of the congress last cited, it is not necessary to invoke the well-settled principle that in case of such conflict the statute governs the question.

In any event, and whether the law of 1873 constures the treaty or governs it, sec. 29 of such treaty, I have no doubt, terminated with the proceedings taken by our government to terminate articles 18 to 25 inclusive, and art 30 of the treaty These proceedings had their inception in a joint resolution of congress passed May 3, 1883, declaring that in the judgement of congress these articles ought to be terminated and directing the president to give the notice to the government of Great Britain provided for in art. 33 of the treaty. Such notice having been given two years prior to the 1st day of July, 1885, the articles mentioned were absolutely terminated on the last day named, and with them art. 29 was also terminated.

If by any language used in the joint resolution it was intended to relieve sec. 3 of the act of 1874 embodying art. 29, of the treaty from its own limitation or to save the article itself, I am entirely satisfied that the intention miscarried. But statutes granting to the people of Canada the valuable privileges of transit for their goods from our ports and over our soil which had been passed prior to that making of the treaty of 1871 and independently of it remained in force and ever since the abrogation of the

(*Continued on Fourth Page.*)

A GRAND OVATION!

Is Tendered the Noble Old Roman as He Journeys from Port Huron to Chicago.

PORT HURON, Mich., Aug. 24.—The Chicago escort for Judge Thurman arrived at 1 o'clock this morning and took charge of the party. The delegation consisted of John A. King, Louis Adams, Thomas E. Courtney, W. O. Budd, Michael McDonald, Anthony F. Seeberger, Daniel E. Root, William Brown, H. B. Cady, Edward T. Noonan, Thos. Gahan, Charles Kern, Wm. Fitzgerald, Andrew Welch, Charles D. Wells and Edwin M. Bernard, of the *Inter-Ocean*. They wore neat badges with a bandana printed on it. The Cleveland and Thurman club, of Port Huron, with a band, turned out and with the Chicago delegation escorted the judge and party to the train. The private car of General Manager Speyer was provided There was a large crowd at the depot and they gave hearty cheers, but there was no speechmaking.

At Lansing and Charlotte the judge was heartily welcomed, great crowds greeting him at the depots. He spoke briefly at Lansing.

ECHOES OF THE RAIL.

Friday's Fry of Local News is Not a Remarkable One, for It Was a Dull Day, You Know.

The Wabash paid off its employes yesterday.

The English Lutheran church had an excursion to Warsaw to-day.

No. 5, west bound, on the Pittsburg, was over four hours late this morning.

James Trythall, of the Pittsburg blacksmith shops, is still on the sick list.

Mat Backes, of the Pittsburg boiler shops, has returned to work after a sickness of a few days.

The furnace in the new moulding room at the Bass foundry will be started up again in a few days.

The Pennsylvania railroad suffered a big damage by reason of the floods in the rivers at Pittsburg.

Charles Neumeyer, whose sad death occurred Wednesday, was formerly employed at the Kerr Murray works.

The new steam hammer at the Bass blacksmith shop was started up this morning and works like a charm.

A number of the boys in our manufacturing establishments are with the Rifles and Zollinger battery at Evansville.

Johnnie Nolan, an apprentice boy at the Pittsburg machine shops, took a header from his bicycle while riding down a hill out on Hanna street yesterday.

John Winte, formerly of the Pittsburg blacksmith shop, is doing honors over the arrival of a bright eyed baby boy at his home on Melitia street.

The speech of Judge Thurman, published in THE SENTINEL last evening, was read by many shop men. The Old Roman's argument on the tariff question was a masterly and convincing one.

A number of the old employes who were discharged from the Pittsburg car shops a few months ago, will resume work there again next month when the department starts in on its new work.

The McLeod Railroad Signal company, of South Boston, Mass., will soon remove to Canton, Ohio, where the town has given the company 150 acres of land and voted $40,000 to the enterprise. The new works are nearly completed.

The clerks in the Pittsburg shops have sent a challenge to the new Pennsylvania company nine to play a game of base ball, They were undoubtedly hasty in their action. They will surely be the victims of defeat, for Christ Daseler has his nine well trained and is prepared to meet any club.

Fifty new locomotives are being built by the Baldwin locomotive works for the Northern Pacific railway, to be delivered during the months of September, October, November and December. This road is also having 500 new freight cars built at Detroit, with orders to have them delivered as soon as possible.

Mr. D. P. Nichols, the Pittsburg railroad watchman at one of the street crossings at Warsaw, Ind., had his shoulder dislocated a few evenings ago by falling from a culvert at that place. Mr. Nichols was formerly in the employ of the company at this place and has many friends here who will regret to hear of his misfortune.

Mr. George McKenzie, one of the popular machinists at the Wabash railroad shops, celebrated the anniversary of his birth yesterday, and in the evening a number of his friends assembled at his home, on Butler street, and presented him with a handsome gold headed cane as a token of their regard for him. The presentation speech was made by Mr. James K. Mann, salesman at Root & Co., and although George was taken by surprise he responded in a happy manner.

If you desire to possess a beautiful complexion take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It cleanses and purifies the blood, and removes blotches and pimples, making the skin smooth and clear, and giving it a bright and healthy appearance. Take it this month.

HOW THEY VIEW IT.

President Cleveland's Message to Congress on the Fisheries Treaty Causes Intense Excitement in Canada.

OTTAWA, Canada, Aug. 24.—The announcement that the president has recommended legislation empowering the abolition of the bonding system has caused much surprise From what can be gleaned from the members of the cabinet at present at the capital it would seem that the proposed action causes much more surprise than alarm.

MONTREAL, Canada, Aug. 24.—The news of President Cleveland's message to congress, asking power to enforce retaliation against Canada, caused intense excitement in this city. That a severe blow will be struck at the prosperity of the dominion if congress sanctions this policy of non-intercourse is admitted by all.

Politicians give it as their opinion that all Canada could do would be to assume the defensive, pursue her own policy as if nothing had happened, and await the time when the American people, particularly those of the northwestern states, should grow weary of the confinement of their natural trade, which, it is predicted, would be but in a very few months.

A high official of the Grand Trunk company expressed the opinion that in the event of non-intercourse, it would be very serious to the Grand Trunk railroad, and also be disastrous to such roads as the Canada Southern and Michigan Central which run through portions of Ontario. He regarded it simply as a stroke of policy on the part of the president to injure the republicans in Minnesota and Maine, where the effects of the non-intercourse law would be especially experienced.

Hugh McLennon, a leading grain exporter of the port, said free canals were the only remedy. If the United States were to put a heavy toll on the vessels passing throug the "Zoo" canal, Montreal grain men might as well close up. Trade would be diverted to the Buffalo and St. Lawrence route and the port of Montreal would be left dependent on Canadian grain.

BRITISH OPINIONS.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The *St. James Gazette* in commenting on President Cleveland's message to congress says: "The position is awkward and unpleasant for both countries. The retaliation threatened is so illogical and unreasonable that it is difficult to understand its precise cause and meaning. Two plausible explanations occur: It may have been intended to influence votes or merely to bluff Canada into granting the American demand. England must and will supply proper safeguards for her Canadian interests. We must await the next step. It is difficult to suppose that the matter will be allowed to end otherwise than in a perfectly friendly manner."

The *Globe* says that President Cleveland makes a strong case against Canada. It says: "Has Mr Cleveland attempted a bid for the Irish vote."

AMERICAN OPINIONS.

THE FISHERMEN INDORSE IT.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Aug. 24.—The president's message was much commented on by the fishing owners. There was an opinion among the business men that no one here wanted the retaliation as outlined in the message. An embargo placed on Canadian fish and the same treatment as Americans receive would be all that would be required to settle the difficulty between the two countries. On the other hand the men who man the vessels are unanimous in their opinions that what the president has proposed is just right.

HOW CONGRESSMEN LOOK AT IT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The president's message on the subject of the fisheries treaty is the all-absorbing topic of conversation among the few members present in the house to-day. Party lines are already being drawn, the democrats praising the message as a statesmen-like utterance and the republicans generally condemning it as surely political.

COMMENTS OF BANKERS AND RAILROAD MEN

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—The bankers and railroad people generally believe that no action will be taken by congress on the president's message but that if the commerce with Canada should be interrupted only the roads affected adversely will be the Michigan Central, the Canada Southern and the Canadian Pacific.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

The Committee Hold a Business Session This afternoon.

The Twelfth district democratic committee met at the Wayne hotel to-day to transact routine business, such as arranging speakers, etc.

The counties were represented as follows: DeKalb—W. B. Brown; Steuben—F. M. Powers; Whitley—Wm. F. McNagny; Noble—Charles Green; Lagrange—J. W. Hanan.

Dr. Geo. W. Loag presided. Hon. C. A. O. McClellan, Hon. J. M. Barrett and Mr. C. M. Dawson also met with the committee. The visitors report the party in fine form everywhere.

Daily Sentinel

SUBSCRIPTION, per week..... 10c

E. A. K. HACKETT, Editor and Proprietor.

FRIDAY, AUG. 24, 1888.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL TICKET.

For President—Grover Cleveland, of New York.

For Vice President—Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio.

Presidential Electors.

Electors at Large—Thomas E. Cobb, of Knox; John E. Lamb, of Vigo.

District Electors—First district, S. B. Vance; Second district, C. S. Dobbins; Third district, Charles L. Jewett; Fourth district, Nicholas Cornett; Fifth district, John R. East; Sixth district, Thomas J. Sturdy; Seventh district, David S. Gooding; Eighth district, S. B. Puett; Ninth district, John F. McHugh; Tenth district J. W. Stewart; Eleventh district, John N. Turner; Twelfth district, John H. Bass; Thirteenth district, M. A. O. Packard.

For Congressman From the Twelfth District—Charles A. O. McClellan, of DeKalb.

Democratic State Ticket.

For Governor—Courtland C. Matson, of Putman county.

For Lieutenant-Governor—William R. Myers, Madison.

For Secretary of State—R. W. Miers, Monroe.

For Auditor—Charles A. Munson, Allen.

For Treasurer—Thomas B. Byrnes, Vanderburg.

For Reporter Supreme Court—John W. Kern, Howard.

For Attorney-General—John R. Wilson, Marion.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction—E. E. Griffith, Clinton.

For Judges of the Supreme Court—First district, W. S. Niblack, Vanderburg; Second district, G. V. Howk, Floyd; Fourth district, Allen Zollars, Allen.

THE COUNTY TICKET.

For joint senator, Allen and Whitley counties, Fred J. Hayden, of Allen.

For joint representative, Allen and Huntington counties—W. S. Oppenheim.

For State Representatives—W. H. Shambaugh and Frank Gladio.

For Circuit Judge—Edward O'Rourke.

For Prosecuting Attorney—J. M. Robinson.

For Sheriff—Geo. H. Viberg.

For Treasurer—Isaac Mowrer.

For Coroner—Dr. A. J. Kessler.

For Surveyor—Henry Fischer.

For County Commissioners—First District, Jasper W. Jones, of Jackson Township; Second District, Henry Bullerman, St. Joe Township; Third District. John H. Brannan, City.

THE ORDER of the day is to organize democratic clubs in every ward and school district. This is the people's cause.

THE Indianapolis *News*, speaking for the republican state cammittee, says that Gen. Hovey and Private Chase were nominated singly and solely to capture the soldier vote. This is a nice estimate to place on the soldier intelligence and independence of Indiana.

A GREAT STATE PAPER.

After submitting to the unfair discriminations of the Canadian government for a quarter of a century under republican rule, the American fishing and ship interests appealed to the democratic administration for relief.

President Cleveland at once instructed his secretary of state, Mr. Bayard, to negotiate a compromise with a view to relieving Americans of the embargoes and burdens placed upon their traffic and travel on the Canadian waters and railroads.

The result was the submission to the senate of a treaty between Great Britain and the United States that gave to the merchant marine of this country such relief and advantages as they never before enjoyed, or even hoped to enjoy, for the Americans interested expressed themselves as more than satisfied with its provisions.

The treaty was regarded by the diplomats of the world as a great triumph for the republic and was characterized by statesmen and intelligent business men as a measure that accorded to Americans equality, if not commercial supremacy, in the Canadian waters.

This act of diplomacy received homage everywhere save in Canada and on the republican side of the United States senate. Linked together for so many years in the task of suppressing the American fishing interests, the republicans of the senate rejected the treaty and won the applause of the Canadian regents.

Nothing daunted in being thus thwarted in his efforts to place the American fishing interests on an equality with the British marine, President Cleveland rises above the occasion and in a bold, courageous and statesmanlike message, published elsewhere, advises and insists that congress shall empower such strictures, embargoes and tolls on the dominion marine, as they impose on the American shipping interests, until equal and exact justice prevails for all.

His expressions are clothed in words that appeal to American patriotism, to every sense of honor, every emotion of national pride, and is equal to any paper ever issued from the white house since the birth of the republic.

This is the measure the republicans of the senate refused to listen to last night, but it has the ear of the nation and we doubt not the approval of the American people irrespective of nationality or political belief.

The senate republicans cannot longer ignore the great question, nor can they smother, by hasty adjournments, the great truths and remedial measures it gives utterance to.

HON. C. A. O. M'CLELLAN.

His Candidacy for Congress is Handsomely Indorsed by the Press of the District.

Harmony Prevails Everywhere.

The following press comments forcibly illustrate the great favor in which the candidacy of Hon. Charles A. O. McClellan is received all over the district. Championed by a united press and supported by a harmonious democracy, THE SENTINEL is prepared to introduce



THE NEXT CONGRESSMAN.

cannot be accused of being an office seeker, since this is his first appearance in the political arena He has been a life-long democrat and is in full sympathy with the democratic doctrine on the tariff question. He will make a thorough canvass of the district and we hope the readers of this paper will take advantage of the opportunity to meet and become acquainted with our next congressman."

The Kendallville *News* says: "Charles A. O. McClellan was nominated for congress at thedemocratic convention held in this city on the 9th. It was a nomination obtained through fair and honorable methods. Not a semblance of unfairness can be pointed out that led to this result. It is a result that he and his friends can be proud of. His competitors were strong men and held him a very close race, and it is no discredit to them that he won. And now, who is Judge McClellan, what is he and where is he going? In answer to the first question. Charles A. O. McClellan has lived in DeKalb county about thirty-five years. He married his wife there and commenced business for himself there. He commenced his business life, as most people do, without means, and by hard work, frugality and saving, has laid by a moderate competency. In answer to the second question, "what is he?.' He is a democrat, learned in the law, with sound political principles, honest in his dealings towards all men, with a clean character and a record as a man and neighbor above reproach. In answer to the third question, "where is he going?" To congress, without a doubt. Judge McClellan is entitled to every democratic vote in the twelfth district and he will get them, too.

The Ligonier *Banner* says: "Capt. J. B. White will have to be content with a single term. Judge McClellan will relieve him of further congressional burdens."

The Maysville *Breese* says: "The democrats have selected Judge C. A. O. McClellan, of DeKalb county as their standard bearer for this district, who will be elected to fill the position that J. B. White now holds."

The Little Rock, Ark., *Gazette* says: "The split in the democratic party in the Fort Wayne, Ind., district two years ago has been happily harmonized by the selection of Judge C. A. O. McClellan, of Auburn, for congress, who is popular, wealthy and thoroughly alive to the importance of democratic success."

The Lagrange *Sentinel*, edited by Hon. Andy Ellison, says: "That the *Sentinel*, believing that McClellan was fairly and honestly nominated, now makes this statement: 1st. That the *Sentinel* is now supporting McClellan. 2nd. That the *Sentinel* intends and expects to support McClellan from this time on until the polls are closed on the day of the election."

The Auburn *Courier* says: "The nomination of Judge McClellan for congress meets with the most enthusiastic reception everywhere. Greeting comes from all over the district, and in fact all over the state, and rejoicing not only that our local troubles have been thus happily settled, but that on every hand are evidences of an assured victory in this district, giving a double assurance of victory in the state. We give to-day a few of the telegrams, letters and editorials received."

The Monroeville *Breese* says: "Judge McClellan, of Auburn, Ind., the democratic nominee for congress from this district, at the convention held last Thursday, is a man of fine ability and from reports is held high as a gentleman by both republicans and democrats in the community in which he resides. He is an able speaker and will make the coming contest a warm one."

Nip and Tuck write from Rome City: "The nomination of Charles A. O. McClellan at the congressional convention held in Kendallville, August 9th, gives universal satisfaction among the democracy. Never in the history of the party for the last few years, has there been such unanimity of purpose among the delegates to select the best man from among the many who were candidates for congressional honors. The candidates were away above the average of intelligence from among the mass. Hardly could the delegates go amiss in making their selection—any one of them would have led the party to victory. We admire their choice; they made an excellent selection. Judge McClellan will represent the district in the halls of congress. The democrats are united on this man. Victory is ours. Hurrah! hurrah for Judge McClellan"

The Columbia City *Post* says: "Whitley county although defeated in the convention will not be found sulking in her tent. From force of habit as well as from choice we will roll up our usual majority for the entire ticket. Whitley county went into the congressional fight for McNagny and gave him a following such as no other man ever received. Although the contest was decided against us, there is not a sore spot to be found. Everybody is now for McClellan"

The Columbia City *Post* says: "Judge McClellan, the gentleman nominated by the democrats of this district for congress, is a man well qualified to fill the exalted station and should and doubtless will receive every democratic vote in the district. He is in the fullest sense a self-made man, and is a living illustration of what a man of energy can become in this country where birth and rank are no considerations. Starting at his trade, that of a weaver, he became eminent in the profession of law and through his excellent business capacity managed to accumulate a considerable fortune. But unlike many men in his position, he has been generous, public spirited and has used his means freely to relieve suffering and distress. Judge McClellan is a clean, upright man and

The Decatur *Democrat* says: "Judge C. A. O. McClellan, of DeKalb county, was nominated by the democracy, last Thursday, for congress in the Twelfth district. The judge is said to be one of the ablest jurists of the district, a fine lawyer and an honorable, upright citizen and the nomination is doubtless the best that could have been made under the circumstances. He has never participated in the factional fight of the party in the district and upon him the whole party can unite and work for success. The judge will represent the district in the next congress."

The Ligonier *Banner* says: "The nomination of Judge McClellan for congress is received with marked favor throughout the district. Complete harmony has been restored and victory will perch upon the democratic banner in November."

The Lagrange *Democrat*, a staunch democratic organ, after expressing satisfaction with the ticket, adds: "Our advice to Captain White is to make what he can out of the office between now and March 4."

The Butler *Review* has not yet been received, but a visit from Editor Higgins, shows him enthusiastically for McClellan, and he will say this in this week's issue.

The Auburn *Courier* says: "McClellan is more of a politician than he has been credited with being," said an outsider at Kendallville. "He had the foresight to have his backers at Auburn organize under an attractive name, 'the Isaac P. Gray club of the Hendricks league,' and was thus enabled to turn the popularity of the governor to his own account."

The Indianapolis *Sentinel* says: "Judge McClellan, of Auburn, who was nominated for congress by the democrats of the Twelfth district, yesterday, is a man of fine ability and high character. He will make a brilliant canvass and will send Captain White to coventry in great style."

The Lagrange *Register*, (republican), says: "C. A. O. McClellan, of Auburn, DeKalb county, the nominee, is a gentleman highly respectable in his social and personal relations, and possesses a fair amount of ability as a lawyer."

The Goshen *Democrat* says: "The democrats of the Twelfth district met at Kendallville last week and nominated Judge McClellan, of Auburn, for congress. The convention was very harmonious, and as the judge is not identified with either of the factions in that district his election is assured by a handsome majority. Captain White will now be placed on the retired list."

The Elkhart *Sentinel* says: "The democrats of the Twelfth district nominated Judge Chas. A. O. McClellan, of DeKalb county, for congressman Thursday evening. The nomination was satisfactory to all the elements, and Judge McClellan will be elected by a large majority. This will be good news to the party throughout the state."

The Warsaw *Times*: "The Twelfth district congressional convention at Kendallville, yesterday nominated Judge Charles McClellan, of DeKalb and he will be elected by a big majority. Judge McClellan was not identified with either the Lowry or anti-Lowry faction last year."

The South Bend *Times*: "Hon. C. A. O McClellan, of DeKalb county was yesterday nominated for congress by the democracy of the Fort Wayne district Judge McClellan is well and favorably known throughout the district, and his nomination will accomplish what is so much needed in that district—restoration of democratic harmony. We congratulate the Twelfth district democracy upon their selection."

The Corunna *Headlight* says: "All contending factions having been harmonised by the action of the Kendallville convention, with a united front and a bold and aggressive policy, and with Judge McClellan as our standard bearer, the invincible democracy are now on the royal road to victory with no shadow of a doubt that the old Twelfth district will be redeemed and grandly wheel into line next November. The bugles are sounding, the hosts are gathering. Column forward"

The Angola *Herald* says: "Seldom have we seen a nomination so closely and earnestly contested as was this, and never in better humor, or the result so cheerfully and unanimously accepted. And why not? Under the circumstances it was the very best thing that could have been done No candidate before the convention was better fitted for the high and responsible position than Judge McClellan, whose well known business qualifications, integrity and acknowledged ability will make his triumphant election sure."

THERE is no truth in the rumor that the New York *Freeman's Journal* is to be converted into a republican organ under the management of Patrick Ford. It has changed owners for purely business reasons, but Patrick Ford has no interest in it or control over it, and the syndicate of Catholic gentlemen who have purchased it are democrats and have no thought of making it other than the staunch and faithful advocate of democratic principles that it has always been. Mr. Maurice F. Egan has been compelled to give up the immediate charge of the details of editorial management, because of his acceptance of the chair of English literature and Belles letters at Notre Dame college in this state, but he will remain in control of the paper's policy and be the principal contributor to its editorial page.

Distress after eating, heartburn, sick headache and indigestion are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is also creates a good appetite.

Advice to Mothers.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle. mar-17-1y

Excursionists on Nickel Plate to Niagara Falls, Aug. 28th, desiring to visit friends along the line, will be granted stop over by applying to excursion manager on the train. 20-6t

Hay Fever.

I have suffered greatly from periodical returns of hay fever. Covert & Cheever, druggists, suggested Ely's Cream Balm. I used it during a severe attack. I can cheerfully testify as to the immediate and continued relief obtained by its use. I heartily recommend it to those suffering from this or kindred complaints.—(Rev.) H. A. Smith, Clinton, Wis

Lake Chautauqua Free.

Passengers holding tickets to Niagara Falls on excursion via the Nickel Plate, Aug. 28th, can visit Chautauqua without extra charge, by applying to excursion manager on train. 20-6t

You can get the best Fruit, Ice Cream, Soda Water, either Banana or Peach, at Mordhurst's drug store, No. 74 Calhoun street. d&wly

Nickel Plate excursion to Niagara Falls, Aug. 28th. Ample accommodation for all in elegant day coaches. Sleeping car berths reserved by applying to agents. 20 6t

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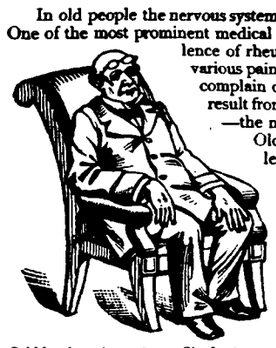
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Former partner of the late Dr. A. Goeris, has returned and permanently located at the old office, No. 18 East Columbia street, over John Raab's provision store. The Doctor will be pleased to see all his old friends and as many new ones as may desire to consult him professionally. The Doctor prefers to see some of the worst cases first. Be sure to bring a small vial of water. 7-1mo.

FOR OLD PEOPLE!

In old people the nervous system is weakened, and that must be strengthened. One of the most prominent medical writers of the day, in speaking of the prevalence of rheumatic troubles among the aged, says: "The various pains, rheumatic or other, which old people often complain of, and which materially disturb their comfort, result from disordered nerves." There it is in a nut shell—the medicine for old people must be a nerve tonic.



Old people are beset with constipation, flatulency, drowsiness, diarrhœa, indigestion, rheumatism, neuralgia. These diseases are of nervous origin. Paine's Celery Compound, that great nerve tonic, is almost a specific in these disorders, and by its regulating influence on the liver, bowels, and kidneys, removes the disorders peculiar to old age. Old people find it stimulating to the vital powers, productive of appetite, and a promoter of digestion.

Sold by druggists. $1.00. Six for $5.00. Send for eight-page paper, with many testimonials from nervous, debilitated, and aged people, who bless Paine's Celery Compound

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Great Reduction in Sugar, Coffees, Teas, Dried and Canned Fruits.

SUGARS—WHITE, YELLOW AND BROWN.

No advance on Sugars. The market is strong and higher, but having purchased a large stock at the decline we can still sell at the old prices. Best confectioners' A sugar, 7¾.; choice extra C sugar, 6¾.; cut loaf and powdered sugar, 8¼ Granulated sugar, 8c. Nice brown sugar, 6.

Coffees—Rio and Java—Green and Roasted.

The coffee market, under short crop influences, but mainly through speculation, has ruled high all the season, but the limit has been reached and coffees are now lower. The very best Golden Rio, 17c.; good fair Rio, 15c.; Old Government Java, best, 25c.; Choice Roasted Rio, best, 18c.; Best Roasted Government Java, 30c, Dannermiller 20, German 20c, Jersey 20c.

TEAS—GREEN, BLACK AND JAPAN.

Young Hyson, 20c.; good, 30c.; best, 50c. Imperial Tea, good, 30c.; best, 50c. Gunpowder Tea, good, 30c.; best, 50c. Oolong or Black Tea, 25c.; best, 50c. Japan Tea, good, 25c.; best, 50c. English Breakfast, the very best, 50c. Our tea trade, in consequence of high priced coffees, has doubled the past year. Good teas at 20 and 30 cents a pound is relatively cheaper than coffee at 22c. a pound. We purchase direct of the importers and sell direct to our customers, thereby saving our customers the intermediate profits of the wholesale merchant and jobber, which is at least 10 to 20 cents.

FOREIGN FRUITS.

Malaga Layer Raisins, 12c.; Seedless Sultana Raisins, 10c.; Loose Muscatel Raisins, 10c.; Zantee Currants, 8c.; Shelled Almonds, 30c.; Leghorn Citrons, 25c. Orange and Lemon Peel, 18c.; Best Turkish Prunes, 5c.; Pitted Cherries, 25c. Layer Figs, 16c.; Layer Dates, 8c.; New Valencia Raisins, 8c.; Good Figs, 8c.

DOMESTIC DRIED FRUITS.

Dried Raspberries, 30c.; Dried Peaches, 10c.; Dried Apples, 9c.; Dried Blackberries, 15c.; California Peeled Peaches, 24c.; Dried California Apricots 20c.; California Plums, 18c.; German Pears, 15c.; Prunells, 16c.; California Hecterines, 20c.

Candies—Pure Stick and French Candy.

Best stick candy, 12c; best French mixed candy, 12c; Cream candy, 15c.

NUTS.

Brazil nuts, 10c quart; soft shell almond 15c quart; English walnuts and filberts, 12½c quart; assorted mixed nuts, 15c quart; Texas Pecans, 10c. a quart.

Syrups---Maple and Sugar Syrups and New Orleans Molasses.

Pure Maple syrup, 80c a gallon; golden drips, 40c; Sorghum, 50c; New Orleans molasses, 35c; best, 50c. The sorghum is splendid and 10c lower than we ever sold it before.

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Old 76, $2.50 per gallon; two years old, $1.75; one year old, $1.40 per gallon; new whisky, $1 and $1.25 per gallon; Port wine $1.25, Sherry $1.50 a gallon; California wine, $1.25 per gallon; wines in bottles, 40c.

Machine Oils, Fish Oil, Lard Oil and Neatsfoot Oil, and Headlight Oil and Castor Oil.

Fish oil, per gallon, 70c; Neatsfoot oil, 80c per gallon; Lard oil, 80c per gallon; Machine oil, dark, 20c per gallon; Golden, 30c per gallon; Castor oil, $1.75 per gallon; Headlight oil, 12c per gallon.

Tobaccos and Cigars, Plug Tobacco, Smoking Tobacco and Fine Cut.

Horse Shoe, 50c; J. T. 45c.; Rats, 30c.; Glory, 45; Old Port, 40c.; Wild Flower 42c. per pound. Finecut, 30c, 50c; best, 75c per pound. Smoking, 20c, 25c and 30c.; best Durham, 45c per pound.

Choice cigars, $1.50 per box; good cigars, 60c and $1 per box.

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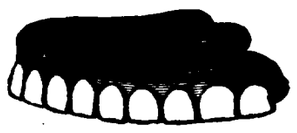
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Having been afflicted with neuralgia for the past four years, and trying almost everything, but in vain, I finally heard of Athlophoros. After taking one bottle I found it to be helping me, and after taking four bottles of Athlophoros and one of Pills, I found that I was entirely well. I think the medicine is positively a sure cure.
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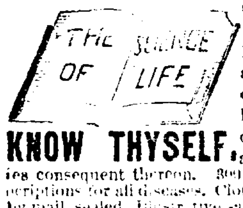
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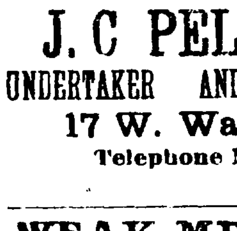
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WILDING & SON.
Office, 198 Calhoun Street.

An Exposed Delusion.

What sort of insane folly is it that possesses some of us at times, and makes us save all our odds and ends of every description under the delusion that they will "come handy" some time. They never do "come handy," but we cling to them with great tenacity instead of having the good sense to bestow them on the ash man as his rightful prerogatives.

My wife and I have well developed economical tendencies, and we pride ourselves on never wasting a thing that may "be useful" or "come handy" at any time in the dim future.

I have read of men of wealth who traced the beginning of their riches back to the time when they carefully saved pieces of twine, never cutting it from a bundle, but carefully untying it and laying it away for future use, until they must have had a barrel or two of old twine lying around some place. Once I read of a millionaire who set his fellow-men an example of thrift by getting out of his carriage and picking up a rusty nail he saw by the roadside, and I emulated his example until I had about forty pounds of old, rusty, bent, and broken nails lying around; and about once in six months I used a pound or two of them in trying to find one that I could drive into a board without bending or breaking. At last I sold the whole lot for old iron and got ten cents for them. Then I began to reform and the other day I began reforming my wife.

I was cleaning out the accumulation of years in a closet in the basement and piling most of its contents up for the ash man, when my wife came down stairs.

"There are some things in that closet I want saved," she said; "they'll come handy some time." But I resolved to be firm.

"You don't want this?" I said, holding up an old tea kettle without any spout, and with six big holes in the bottom.

"Well, it *might* come handy for something some day."

I tossed it into the ash barrel and held up a pair of very old boots discarded four years ago, and now green with mold.

"No use in saving these, is there?" I asked.

"Well, I don't know. A little piece of leather often comes handy in a house for a hinge or something."

I called to mind a pair of leather hinges I once made and the boots followed the tea-kettle.

"What do you want this rusty old hoopskirt for?"

"Oh, a piece of hoopskirt wire often comes in useful in a house."

"It hasn't been asked for in this house since before the war," I said. "Here's an old hat of mine that's been lying around nine years. Better throw it away, hadn't I?"

"Well, perhaps so. I've often thought of giving it to some poor man but I forget it every time a tramp comes around. I gave it to one tramp and he went off and left it on the front gate post."

"Showed his good sense," I said. "Do you want all these broken dishes?"

"Yes. I'll have them all mended some day. I've intended having it done for five years.

When her back was turned they went into the ash barrel.

"No use in saving these old bottles, eh?"

"Well, a bottle's a handy thing to have around. Better save them."

"My dear," I said, "here are at least seventy-five old bottles, and to my certain knowledge we don't use one a year, and I think we can trust our great-great-great-great grandchildren to get their own bottles; so here they go."

In the same daring, reckless way I threw away three old bustles, old bonnets, breeches, lamps, skillets, hair combings, shoes, saw-dust, tin-pans, old papers, pop-corn, wormy walnuts, soap-grease, broken lamps, spoutless teapots, bottomless coffee-pots, cracked kettles, and ten thousand other things that had for years and years waited their turn to "come handy," but which never would or could "come handy" in this world or in the world to come.—*Zenas Dane, in Detroit Free Press.*

Some Ideas of Dignity.

In a country town not far from Boston there is a man who has been trying long and hard to get into some political office. A good many things seem to get pretty nearly within his grasp, when, with a sort of fatal mockery, they would be sure to elude him. His neighbors knew that what chiefly stood in his way was his opinionated and overbearing ignorance, but of course this point never dawned upon himself. He only realized that he was waxing better off and longed for some sort of public power.

At last, and chiefly through the intervention of a popular neighbor, he was made a Justice of the Peace. This was better than nothing, and it set him up accordingly. Still, the days went on, and nothing came in his way to afford him an opportunity to exercise his newly-found power.

At last a rough-and-ready neighbor came in one day to testify in regard to something to which he had been a witness. He stalked in in his usual sullen manner, his hat on his head, and stood before the new Justice.

"Do you know you're going to be sworn, sir?" thundered the new official.

The sullen visitor nodded.

"Then off with your hat, sir!" roared the Justice. "Don't ye know any better than to come into the presence of me and God with yer hat on?"—*Boston Herald*

The best medical authorities acknowledge the value of Ayer's Pills, and prescribe them with the utmost confidence, as the most effectual remedy for diseases caused by derangement of the stomach, liver and bowels.

Berry Names.

"Strawberry."—A fruit. The word is made up of "straw" and "berry." The Aryan root of straw is a star, which means to strew—the star being a strewer of light. By the time the Aryan root has passed through several changes in passing from Asia to the Anglo-Saxon land it has become strae. Straw is a corruption of strae, which means to stray. The strawberry is a straying plant—is a stray-berry in reality, but owing to the corruption noted known as strawberry. So star and strawberry are both from the same Ayran word. Both are beautiful. "Berry" comes from the Sanskrit bhas, to eat. In the Anglo-Saxon it is berga, and in the Gothic, bhas, the same as in the older tongue, the Sanskrit. The sense of bhas seems to be "edible fruit."

"Raspberry."—The old name was *raspise-berry*. In fact, as may be noted in Bacon's Essay, the fruit was called *raspes*, without the berry, which seems to have a modern addition. In Italian it is *raspo*, a rasp, a rough implement, which quality this fruit is supposed to resemble—hence its name—rasp-berry.

"Gooseberry."—The word has nothing to do with goose. The proper name is *groise*-berry. The word is *krus*, or *kroes*, crisp, curling, or frizzled—which relates to the condition of the surface of the rougher kinds of the wild gooseberry.

"Huckleberry."—The same as whortleberry, both variants of hurtleberry, which is but a corruption of the old English *heorot*, a hart (a male deer) and *berige*, berry.—*Davenport Democrat.*

A Novel Custom.

A novel custom is observed in the Church of St. Ives, Hants, England. A correspondent describes it: "On a table in the church at the chancel steps were placed six bibles, and near them a box and three dice. Six boys and six girls, solemnly watched over by the vicar, and a crowd of parishioners threw dice each three times to see which should have the six bibles. Three went to the boys and three to the girls. This remarkable custom dates from 1678, when Dr. Robert Wylde bequeathed £50, of which yearly interest was to be spent in buying six bibles, not to cost more than 7 shillings 6 pence each, to be cast for by dice on the communion-table every year by six boys and six girls of the town." Lately the communion-table has not been used for the purpose, it being considered an improper use.

An Important Element

Of the success of Hood's Sarsaparilla is the fact that every purchaser receives a fair equivalent for his money. The familiar headline "100 Doses One Dollar," stolen by imitators, is original with and true only of Hood's Sarsaparilla. This can easily be proven by any one who desires to test the matter. For real economy, buy only Hood's Sarsaparilla. Sold by all druggists.

"THE corner loafer must go!" shouts a temperance exchange. Well, he usually does go—to the station, if there is a lynx-eyed cop around.

Luxuriant Hair

Can only be preserved by keeping the scalp clean, cool, and free from dandruff, and the body in a healthful condition. The great popularity of Ayer's Hair Vigor is due to the fact that it cleanses the scalp, promotes the growth of the hair, prevents it from falling out, and gives it that soft and silky gloss so essential to perfect beauty.

Frederick Hardy, of Roxbury, Mass., a gentleman fifty years of age, was fast losing his hair, and what remained was growing gray. After trying various dressings with no effect, he commenced the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. "It stopped the falling out," he writes; "and, to my great surprise, converted my white hair (without staining the scalp) to *the same shade of brown it had when I was 25 years of age.*"

Ten Years Younger.

Mrs. Mary Montgomery, of Boston, writes: "For years, I was compelled to wear a dress cap to conceal a bald spot on the crown of my head; but now I gladly lay the cap aside, for your Hair Vigor is bringing out a new growth. I could hardly trust my senses when I first found my hair growing; but there it is, and I am delighted. *I look ten years younger.*"

A similar result attended the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor by Mrs. O. O. Prescott, of Charlestown, Mass., Miss Bessie H. Bedloe, of Burlington, Vt., Mrs. J. J. Burton, of Bangor, Me., and numerous others.

The loss of hair may be owing to impurity of the blood or derangement of the stomach and liver, in which case, a course of Ayer's Sarsaparilla or of Ayer's Pills, in connection with the Vigor, may be necessary to give health and tone to all the functions of the body. At the same time, it cannot be too strongly urged that none of these remedies can do much good without a persevering trial and strict attention to cleanly and temperate habits.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.

ARMOUR'S
★ CELEBRATED ★
STAR BRAND
HAMS
★—AND—★
STAR BONELESS BACON

Will please the most fastidious, and we offer them to those who want the BEST the market affords in full confidence of their SUPERIORITY. ASK YOUR grocer or butcher for the STAR BRAND. These meats, if canvased, are in fancy burlap; if uncanvased see that ARMOUR & CO. is branded in the skin. ARMOUR'S KETTLE RENDERED [illegible] STRICTLY PURE [illegible]



In Ye Olden Times a Washboard was a family necessity. The Wonder known as

Jaxon Anti-Washboard Soap

Has completely revolutionized things, and gives the housekeeper something new. This ANTI-WASHBOARD SOAP has made for itself a reputation as the

WOMAN'S TRUE FRIEND.

Ask your Grocer for and Take Nothing but **Jaxon Soap.**

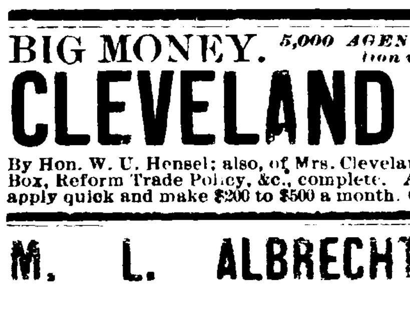
It is a FAMILY SOAP in every sense, and once used will be always used. *Try it.*

BIG MONEY. *5,000 AGENTS WANTED AT ONCE to supply Ten Million voters with the only official lives of*

CLEVELAND AND THURMAN

By Hon. W. U. Hensel; also, of Mrs. Cleveland; exquisite steel portraits. Voters' Cartridge Box, Reform Trade Policy, &c., complete. Agents report immense success. For best work, apply quick and make $200 to $500 a month. Outfit, 35c. JAS. MORRIS & CO., Cincinnati, O.

M. L. ALBRECHT



CORNER OF MAIN AND BARR STREETS

G. KLUG,
194 HANNA ST.
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Boots and Shoes.
All goods warranted first-class. Custom work and repairing promptly attended to. Extra bargains in children's school shoes. 20eod1mo

Arrival and Departure of Trains

PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY.

Under Schedule in Effect June 10, 1888.

Trains leave the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago station at Fort Wayne as follows:

(STANDARD TIME.)

EASTBOUND—For Pittsburg, Baltimore Washington, Philadelphia and New York, ‡5:30 a. m., †1:35 p. m., *6:00 p. m., *9:00 p. Crestline Accommodation, †7:00 a. m.

WESTBOUND—For Chicago, *5:0? a. m., †12:45 p. m., *5:00 p. m., *1:30 a. m. Chicago accommodation leaves at †6:30 a. m. For Plymouth, †4:00 p. m.

*Daily.
†Daily, except Sunday

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.
[Fort Wayne Division

FROM NORTH.		GOING NORTH
10 30 am—Ar—Cincinnati Ex....—Lv.		
	Detroit Ex...... "	4 40 pm
3 40 pm "	Detroit Ex...... "	11 30 am
5 20 pm "	Way Freight.... "	6 40 am

All trains daily except Sunday.

NEW YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS R.

GOING EAST.		GOING WEST
Lv. 2 00 pm	Express	Lv. 2 00 pm
Lv. 6 10 am	Accommodation.	Lv. 6 45 pm

GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA R. R.

Time Table for Fort Wayne, in Effect July, 1888.

GOING NORTH.

For Grand Rapids and North......Lv. 2:30 am
" " " ...... " 8:05 am
For Grand Rapids.................. " 2:10 pm
From Grand Rapids..................Ar. 6:30 pm
From Portland...................... " 7:45 am

GOING SOUTH.

For Richmond and Cincinnati....Lv. 5:35 am
" " " 1:00 pm
" " 11:20 pm
From " Ar. 6:25
For Portland.........................Lv 6:45
Trains daily except Sunday.

FT. WAYNE, CINCINNATI & LOUISVILLE AND WHITE WATER R. R.

The direct line to and from Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and Fort Wayne.
FORT WAYNE TIME TABLE.

Going South. Arrives.
5 30 am—Ft Wayne Accommodation—10 00 am
10 45 am—Cin. & Lo'v'le. Mail & Ex— 4 10 pm
5 00 pm—Indianapolis Express..........—10 00 pm

WABASH RAILWAY.

MAY 13, 1888.

GOING WEST	Depart
Pacific Express, daily	5 00 a m
Kansas City ex, daily ex'pt Sunday	1 50 p m
Fast Mail, daily	8 17 p m
Lafayette accom	3 30 p m
Fort Wayne accom	10 20 a m
GOING EAST	**Depart**
New York Express, daily	5 05 a m
Cannon Ball, except Sunday	1 50 p m
Limited Express, daily	6 25 p m
Toledo accom	3 30 p m
Fort Wayne accom arrives 10 30 p m	
Lafayette accom arrives 11 00 a m	

INDIANAPOLIS TIME CARD.

Lv Ft Wayne	Ar Indianapolis
5 00 a m	10 26 a m
10 20 a m	3 30 p m
1 50 p m	6 20 p m
Lv Indianapolis	**Ar Ft Wayne**
7 15 a m	1 40 p m
1 10 p m	6 10 p m
7 00 p m	5 00 a m

Through New York Palace Sleeping Cars, dining car and new free chair cars on fast mail and New York Express. Free chair cars, dining car and New York and Boston sleeping car on Pacific and Limited express.

Kansas City Express and Cannon Ball has new reclining chair cars for Kansas City free

WILLIAM ALTEKRUSE,
EAGLE ·:· GROCERY
246 South Calhoun St.
FANCY GROCERIES & LUNCH COUNTER
An entirely new stock of fine groceries and eatables. Give us a call. 26-1m

EMMA S. ATWOOD.
Physician and Surgeon,
Office 136 Barr Street,
First Door South City Hospital.
Fort Wayne Ind. [illegible]

There are Two Distinguishing Characteristics

Which, more than anything else, have contributed to the phenomenal growth of The Chicago Daily News, giving it a circulation larger than that of all other Chicago dailies combined. It seems strange that the first practical, combined application of two such common sense principles in journalism should have been left to a paper as yet only twelve years old. And yet true it is that in this fact lies the real secret of the unparalleled success of The Chicago Daily News. Briefly stated these principles are:

First. THE DAILY NEWS
Is a daily paper for busy people.

Of all mankind the people of Chicago and the busy northwest are the busiest. And yet perhaps no equal number of people are to be found who appreciate so keenly the necessity of an intelligent knowledge of the world's daily doings. They recognize that they, more than anyone else, are the world's providers in many of the most important necessaries of life. How important, then, that they should have their daily intelligence of every event, the world over, which by any possibility can affect their diversified commercial holdings. And in all the higher interests of life where can be found a like number of people more keenly appreciative of all that contributes to progress in art, literature, science, religion, politics, and the thousand and one things which make up modern civilization.

And yet, strange to say, right here in this great, busy northwest, in its busy metropolis Chicago, there has taken place the creation and development of that most cumbrous, unserviceable, time-destroying thing, the "blanket-sheet" newspaper. With the blindness of very fatuity this monstrosity of journalism, this breeder of mental dyspepsia, has steadfastly imposed its mountain of unthreshed straw to the demand of the people for the winnowed grain of fact. It was out of the very incongruousness of such a condition of things that THE DAILY NEWS had its birth. People wanted the News,—all the news—but they demanded it apart from the overpowering mass of the trivial and inconsequential. It is because THE DAILY NEWS satisfactorily meets that demand that its circulation is over "a million a-week."

R. M. LAWRENCE, Williamsville, Ill., says: "The 'big daily' is too much for me. Not that a person is obliged to read everything printed in the 'blanket-sheets,' but one having anything else to do doesn't have time to hunt through the long-drawn twaddle for a few grains of digestible food."

Second. THE DAILY NEWS
Is an Independent, truth-telling newspaper.

The reader can count on one hand the known newspapers whose statements in matters of politics can always be accepted as at least intentionally truthful, and commonly so in fact. On the other hand, it is the all-but-universal rule to praise one's party and candidate to the skies, and to cry down the opposition party and its candidate to the verge of the disreputable. So common have such silly and reprehensible methods in journalism become that they pass unnoticed, and are accepted as a matter of course—as an evil inseparable from practical politics. But this is only another mistake of the thoughtless. The American people are intelligent enough, thoughtful enough, fair enough to appreciate and endorse honest, truth-telling journalism—in truth to prefer it to the misleading, the truth-discoloring dishonesty of the "organ."

The demand is more and more for the fair, impartial, independent newspaper which give the reader *all the news*, and gives it absolutely free from the taint of partisan bias. This done, an expression of opinion, *based upon facts*, will commend itself to the thoughtful reader even when he may not find himself in agreement with the conclusions deduced from the premises. Disagreements are of small moment if only confidence in honesty of purpose remains. With no mere political ambition to gratify, no "ax to grind," the impartial and independent newspaper may truly be "guide, philosopher and friend" to honest men holding every shade of political faith. And this is why THE DAILY NEWS has to-day a circulation of over "a-million-a-week."

M. WYGANT, Sibley, Iowa, writes: "I am well pleased with THE DAILY NEWS, although I am a 'bred-in-the-bone' Republican with a *carpet bag experience* in the South ending in 1872. The extreme fairness of THE DAILY NEWS, giving credit where due regardless of party, meets my approval."

When to two such comprehensive elements of popularity THE DAILY NEWS now adds a third in its unparalleled price reduction to One Cent a day, it offers a combination of attractions at once unique and unapproachable by any other American newspaper, and one which will surely multiply its friends throughout the Northwest by the thousands.

The Chicago Daily News is for sale by all newsdealers at One Cent per copy, or will be mailed, postage paid, for $3.00 per year, or 25 cents per month. The farmer and mechanic can now afford as well as the merchant and professional man to have his metropolitan daily.

Address VICTOR F. LAWSON, Publisher The Daily News, Chicago.

MAGNOLIA
BALM, banishes Redness, Roughness Pimples and gives alabaster Face, Neck Arms & Hands!

MAGNOLIA
BALM, overcomes Sallowness, Blotches, and gives a Smooth, Soft, Youthful and Pliable Skin!

MAGNOLIA
BALM is instantly applied to Face, Neck, Arms and Hands. Removes Tan, Sunburn & Freckles!

MAGNOLIA
BALM gives a Ravishingly Beautiful Skin. Readily used and can't be detected. One trial convinces!

MAGNOLIA
BALM Take HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM with you to the Seaside, Mountains & Rural Resorts!

MAGNOLIA
BALM—HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM is not a Paint, Powder or Rouge, but a Refreshing Liquid!

EVIDENCE

—IS—

ABUNDANT

That you, the public, read what we advertise. The lively trade we are having this usually dull month is sure proof. It is wise in you to keep the run of what we are doing.

At - the - Front

You'll find some new things in

Wattered Ribbons

A grand line, with satin edges, and another, ombre effects, with a double satin edge, an edge within and edge.

Among the Cloaks,

You'll find something new and popular

Jersey Blouses!

For ladies and misses in plain colors an stripes.

New -:- Jersey -:- Waists

At 50c., 75c. and $1; and some very

Handsome Shawls

Just suited for these cool evenings. Also, a splendid line of Infants Long Cloaks in white and colors,

Root & Company

Having purchased the Real Estate office formerly owned by E. L. Craw, I am now prepared to offer bargains in choice city and town property. Also represent a number of the best Fire, Life and Accident insurance companies. Please give me a call.

EDGAR C. PRICE,
Office over 68 Calhoun staeet, opposite Aveline Block. Aug18-1y

The first annual excursion of the Switchmen's Mutual Aid association occurs Tuesday, Aug. 28. You are invited to accompany them. 20-7t.

Thalonian Society.

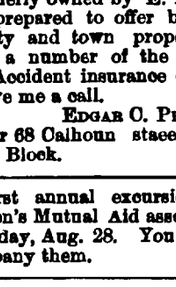
No effort has been spared to make this evening's program, of this well known literary society, the best of the season. The music alone is well worth coming to hear. All who wish well to the society are cordially invited to attend.

PROGRAM.

Invocation.
Piano duet.....
Misses Carrie and Nellie Schrader
Select Reading.....Miss Clara Stoler
Recitation.....Miss Mamie Dittoe
Violin Solo.....Miss Lilian Schrader
Discussion—Resolved, That Education Should be Made Compulsory.
Affirmative.....Paul Wilkie
Negative.....J. N. Heintzelman
Vocal Solo.....Miss Ida Kellogg
Select Reading.....Prof. J. B. Munger
Journal.....Miss Lucy Bates
Piano duet.....
Misses Carrie and Nellie Schrader

H. J. FONNER, President.
N. C. HIERONIMUS, Cor. Sec.

ROYAL

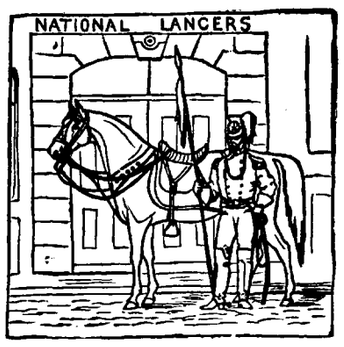


BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marval of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

SPECIAL -:- ORDER.



ATTENTION!

—FIRST—

Grand -:- Parade

—OF THE—

Jeffersonian - Club,

1,000 MEN IN LINE,

FRIDAY, AUGUST 31.

The Uniform Hat, Cane and Badge now ready for delivery. Price Complete, $1.50.

Sam, Pete & Max.

LOCAL NEWS.

The old Antwerp reservoir is to be sold at auction.

"Little Nugget" opened their fourth season last night in Findlay, Ohio.

Mrs. Dr. J. W. Younge and children are visiting relatives at Huntington.

The Wabash company assigned eight new engineers and four firemen this week.

Miss Kittie Strass, of Fort Wayne, is visiting with her many friends at Ligonier.

The worst of this cold snap has been experienced and there has been no frost.

The Fort Wayne commandery, K. T., will make the next pilgrimage to Huntington.

Mr. Clark Fairbank was at Warsaw yesterday, looking after his insurance business.

Mrs. I. Fisher, of Fort Wayne, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Louis Steifel, at Angola.

"Little Nugget" plays in Lima, Ohio, to-night, and goes west on the Wabash from here.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Parm elee, of Wilmington, Del., were guests of Dr. A. J. Rauch yesterday.

Mrs. O. Farnan went east over the Pittsburg road thir morning with Miss Della and her siste Stella.

Ex-Sheriff Frank Cosgrove has sold 107 Perkins' wind mills since January 1. This beats the livery business.

Mr. John Boylan, the new proprietor of the hotel "Jewel," has been suffering from neuralgia in the face for several days.

Edward, the four-weeks-old child of Mr. and Mrs. Smith, of 123 West Third street, died last night of brain fever and will be taken to Arcola for burial.

Wabash passenger engineers expect to average $160 each for their services this month. Extra trains are enabling them to make considerable extra time.

Fort Wayne Lodge, No. 19, A. O. U. W., will meet at their hall to-night. There will be work in both degrees and five new members taken into the order.

Charles W. Stribley, of Madision street, returned to Fort Wayne last night for a few days visit with his mother and sister, Miss Lillian, who is seriously ill with rheumatism.

Dr. W. H. Myers, of this city, will read a paper on "Treatment of Suppurative Peritonits," at the meeting of the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, at Washington, Sept. 18, 19 and 20.

The exceedingly funny comedy, "Little Nugget" with the comical Cawthorns and the California Sissions, return to the Temple to-morrow evening after an absence of one year. This company is first class in every respect and no doubt they will have a full house.

The Ottawa (O.) *Sentinel* announces the death of Mr. Matthew C. Ewing, in that city last Monday, aged fifty-three years. Mr. Ewing formerly resided in this city. He was married to Miss Martha Heller, at Fort Wayne, Ind., April 14, 1862, who with one daughter and one son survive him to mourn their loss. The deceased was a member of the G. A. R., and also of the Royal Arcanum. He was an active and energetic business man.

A cave was discovered on an island in Eagle Lake, near Warsaw, yesterday, by some young men who were digging for fish worms. The walls are a natural stone formation and the cavity is twenty-five feet long, fifteen feet wide and eight feet deep. In the front room was found the skeleton of a man. It measured six feet nine inches. Old settlers say the bones are those of Eagleooke, a giant Indian who lived on the island. He disappeared thirty years ago and the lake was named for him.

Articles of incorporation have been filed with County Recorder Thompson under the manufacturing and mining laws of the state, of the Fort Wayne Water Power company, which is to furnish motive power for all kinds of manufacturing, mining and mechanical business. The association is capitalized at $100,000, divided into 2,000 shares of fifty dollars each. The stock is held by John H. Bass, Millierd W. Simons and William Fleming, who are also named as the directors for the first year. Their purpose is to utilize the feeder canal and St. Joe River for water power purposes.

Mrs. A. L. Greibel is sojourning at Warsaw.

One week from to-morrow will be the first day of September.

The Fifth Ward democrats will meet at the Academy to-night.

Mrs. E. H. McDonald and family have returned from Rome City.

Mr. Henry Fisher, of the *Staats Zeitung*, has been ill for a weak past.

Jake Hizer was fined by Justice Ryan to-day for provoking Oscar Henry.

Mr. Tom Greer, the genial deputy county treasurer, is on the sick list.

Mrs. Chas. Hoffman is at home from a pleasant visit to friends at Lansing, Mich.

Mr. H. C. Schrader held a policy of $5,000 on the Berghoff brewery in his agencies.

Mr. J. L Abbott, of Warren, Ohio, has been in the city for a few days visiting friends.

Mr. Fred Eckart is making extensive improvements to his business block on Calhoun street.

Mr. J. M. Robinson addressed a joint democratic meeting out in Wayne township last night.

A suit of clothes of the weight of six pounds pays on the wool used in making it a duty of $2.88.

Mrs. Mary Finlayson, of Lafayette street, will leave to-morrow to visit her brother at Chicago.

John T. Hanlin filed a supplementary attachment suit against Cassius I. White in the circuit court.

Mr. Cas Hunter has sold his interest in the Berry street meat market to his brother, W. S. Hunter.

Captain Myers addressed a grand democratic meeting at Ossian last night, and made a magnificent speech.

There was no police court this morning and not a news item could be discovered at the city hall or police station to-day.

Hon. A. P. Edgerton sends to THE SENTINEL the fourteenth report of the civil service commission, of which he is the honored president.

John Schele is charged before Justice France with provoking Geo. E. Beardsly, and Timothy Kelly is wanted for provoking John McNamara.

Dr. J. H. Geary, who graduated at the last term of the Fort Wayne College of Medicine, will on September 1st locate at Coesse, Whitley county.

The Berghoffs put in new floors in the burned brewery to-day and yesterday and hope to have a portion of the structure under roof by to-morrow night.

Thos. D. Fosbiny, Springfield, O.; H. B. Ogden, Boston; W. M. Vitchey, Indianapolis; Thos. Howey, Toledo; W. L. McNutt, Delphos, O., are at the Robinson.

Mrs. C. J. Taylor, of South Bend, who has been in the city visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. O'Connor, of East Jefferson street, returned home today.

The case of Fremont L. Jones and Ogden Pierce against Jas. Wilkinson, a complaint on account, has been appealed to the circuit court from Justice Harding.

Mr. J. J. Pauley, the clerk at the Robinson house, received a dispatch from Chicago this morning, stating that his brother, who resides in that city, is seriously ill.

The funeral of Miss Maggie Haiber will occur to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock, from her home, No. 64 Wells street, with services at the English Lutheran church at 2:30.

Mr. Geo. Ewing's dog kennel, out on Rockhill Bros.' stock farm, is completed and is as fine as a parlor in all its appointments. Mr. Ewing will open the kennel to-morrow, and has invited a party of his friends to witness the event.

Anna, the four year-old daughter of Mr. Peter Wambach, of 340 Force street, died this morning of spinal meningitis. The funeral will take place Sunday at 1:30 p. m., from the St. Mary's Catholic church.

J. M. Keyser has been given a permit to build three two story frame houses on lots nine and ten, Simons addition, to cost $600 each, and N. B. Rowe to build a two story frame house on lot 206, Rockhill's addition, to cost $2,500.

Mr. N. W. Thompson, superintendent of bridges on the Pittsburg, will leave to-morrow, with his wife, for a two months visit on the Pacific coast. They will spend some time in Idaho visiting a brother of Mrs. Thompson, whom she has not seen for thirty-six years, and concerning whose whereabouts she has been ignorant for thirty years.

Last evening, before 6 o'clock, Mr. H. S. DeWeese, foreman of the Massilon bridge company, now engaged in erecting the new bridge, over the St. Mary's river, at Spy Run avenue, fell from the the floor of that structure to the river bed below, a distance of twenty-five feet and received severe, if not serious injuries. One of his lower limbs was fractured at the thigh and he suffered such a shock as to prostrate him. He is easier to-day, however.

The democratic conventions held at Auburn the other day were well attended and resulted in splendid nominations. Stephen A. Powers, of Steuben county, was nominated for the judgeship. Wm. H. Leas, of DeKalb county, received the nomination for prosecutor. Andrew M. Jackson, of Noble county, received the unanimous nomination for senator, while J. W. Neusbaum, of Elkhart county, was nominated for joint representative.

The Eight Ward democrats to the number of 300 hundred met at their new quarters on Madison street. The immense assembly was addressed by Hon. J. M Barrett, who, as usual, made a telling speech, which was enthusiastically received. At the close of his remarks three rousing cheers were giving for the democratic national, state and congressional ticket Over fifty new members were added to the Jeffersonian club. A first voters club will be organized on Monday evening.

EVERY INCH A HERO.

(Continued From First Page.)

treaty, and, notwithstanding the refusal of Canada to permit our fishermen to send their fish to their home market through her territory in bond, the people of that dominion have enjoyed, without diminution, the advantages of our liberal and general laws. Without basing our complaint upon a violation of the treaty obligations, it is nevertheless true that such refusal of transit and the other injurious acts which have been recited constitute a provoking insistance upon rights neither mitigated by the amenities of national intercourse nor modified by the recognition of our liberality and generous considerations.

The history of events connected with this subject makes it manifest that the Canadian government can, if so disposed, administer its law and protect the interests of its people without the manifestation of unfriendliness and without the unneighborly treatment of our fishing vessels of which we have justly complained, and whatever is done on our part should be done in the hope that the disposition of the Canadian government may remove the occasion of a resort to the additional executive power now sought through legislative action.

I am satisfied that upon the principles which should govern retaliation, our intercourse and relations with the dominion of Canada furnished no better opportunity for its application than is suggested by the conditions herein presented; and that it could not be more effectively inaugurated than under the power of suspension recommended.

While I have expressed my clear conviction upon the question of the continuance of section 27 of the treaty of 1871, I, of course, fully concede the power and the duty of the congress, in contemplating legislative action to construe the terms of any treaty stipulation which might upon any possible consideration of good faith limit such action, and likewise the peculiar property in the case here presented of its interpretation of its own language contained in the laws of 1878 putting into operation said treaty, and of 1883 directing the termination thereof: and if, in the deliberate judgment of congress, and restraint to the proposed legislation exists, it is to be hoped that the expediency of its early removal will be recognized.

I desire to call the attention of the congress to another subject involving such wrongs and unfair treatment to our citizens as in my opinion require prompt action:

The navigation of the great lakes and the immense business and carrying trade growing out of the same have been treated broadly and liberally by the United States government, and made free to all mankind, while Canadian railroads and navigation companies share in our country transportation upon terms as favorable as are accorded to our own citizens.

The canals and other public works built and maintained by the government along the line of the lakes are made free to all. In contrast to this condition, and evincing a narrow and ungenerous commercial spirit, every lock and every canal which is a public work of the dominion of Canada is subject to tolls and charges. By article twenty-seven of the treaty of 1871, provision was made to secure to the citizens of the United States the use of the Welland, St. Lawrence and other Canadian canals, on terms of equality with the inhabitants of the dominion and to also secure to the subjects of Great Britain the use of St. Clair flats canal on terms of equality with the inhabitants of the United States.

The equality with the inhabitants of the dominion which we were promised in the use of the canals of Canada, did not secure to us freedom from tolls in their navigation, but we had a right to expect that we, being Americans and interested in American commerce, would be no more burdened in regard to the same than Canadians engaged in their own trade; and the whole spirit of the concession made was, or should have been, that merchandise and property transported to an American market through these canals should not be enhanced in the cost by tolls many times higher than such as were carried to an adjoining Canadian market. All our citizens, producers and consumers, as well as vessel owners, were to enjoy the equality promised, and yet evidence has for some time been before the congress, furnished by the secretary of the treasury, showing that while the tolls charged in the first instance are the same to all, such vessels and cargoes as are destined to certain Canadian ports are allowed a refund of nearly the entire tolls, while those bound for American ports are not allowed any such advantage.

To promise equality, and then in practice make it conditional upon our vessels doing Canadian business instead of their own, is to fulfill a promise with the shadow of performance.

I recommend that such legislation be had as will give Canadian vessels navigating our canals and their cargoes precisely the advantages granted to our vessels and cargoes upon Canadian canals, and that the same be measured by exactly the same rule of discrimination.

The course I have outlined and the recommendations made relate to the honor and dignity of our country and the protection and preservation of the rights and interests of all our people.

A government does but half its duty when it protects its citizens at home and permits them to be imposed upon and humiliated by the unfair and over reaching disposition of other nations. If we invite our people to rely upon arrangements made for their benefit abroad, we should see to it that they are not deceived, and if we are generous and liberal to a neighboring country, our people should reap the advantage of it by a return of the liberality and generosity.

These are subjects which partisanship should not disturb or confuse. Let us survey the ground calmly and moderately, and having put aside other means of settlement, if we enter upon the policy of retaliation, let us pursue it firmly, with a determination only to subserve the interests of our people and maintain the high standard and becoming pride of American citizenship.

GROVER CLEVELAND.
Executive Mansion, Aug. 23, 1888.

HOW THE MESSAGE WAS RECEIVED.

The House Gives It Immediate Consideration, While the Senate Ignores It.

WASHINGTON, Aug 24.—Immediately upon the receipt of the message in the house, the document was read, and listened to with profound attention.

At the conclusion of the reading, Mr. Wilson (Minn.) offered the following resolution entitled "An act to empower the president more effectually to carry out the purposes of 'an act entitled to authorise the president to protect and defend the rights of American fishing vessels, American fishermen, American trading and other vessels, in certain cases, and for other purposes approved March 3, 1887, and to authorise the president to protect American interests against unjust discrimination in the use of canals in the British dominion of North America.'

"Be it enacted, etc., that whenever the president may deem it his duty to exercise any of the powers given to him by an act entitled 'an act to protect and defend the rights of American fishing vessels,' it shall be lawful for the president in his discretion, by proclamation to that effect, to suspend, in whole or in part, the transportation of goods, wares and merchandise, imported or exported from any foreign country, except Canada, in bond and without the payment of duties to or from the British dominions in North America, across the territory of the United States, custom officers to collect the tolls levied under this act.

"Whenever the president is satisfied that there is any discrimination whatever in the use of the Welland canal, the St. Lawrence river canal, the Chambly canal, or either of them, whether by tolls, drawbacks, refund of toll or otherwise, which is or may be detrimental to the interests of the United States, or any of its citizens, it shall be lawful for the president, in his discretion, to issue a proclamation to that effect, whereupon there shall be collected a toll of 20 cents a ton on every foreign vessel and her cargo passing through either the Sault Ste Marie canal or the St. Clair Flats canal, and the secretary of the treasury may authorize and direct any of the customs officers to collect the tolls levied by this act. The president, when satisfied that such discrimination has ceased, may issue his proclamation to that effect in his discretion, whereupon the tolls authorized by this act shall no longer be collected."

The bill was referred to the committee on foreign affairs.

SENATE ACTION LAST NIGHT.

The republicans in the senate refused to allow the message to be read, and upon a strict party vote the senate adjourned.

THE MESSAGE READ TO THE SENATE TO-DAY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 24.—Immediately after the reading of the journal, the message from the president on the subject of the rejection of the fisheries treaty was laid before the senate and was read in full by the clerk.

The reading was listened to by the senators of both sides with close attention. When it came to a close, Mr. Sherman moved it be printed and referred to the committee on foreign relations.

Mr. Edmunds made a brief speech expressing gratification at the patriotic expression of the hopes, wishes, almost intentions, of the president of the United States in reference to the protection of American interests and American rights, but asking why the law passed eighteen months ago giving the president full power to act in the emergency, he now says exists, has never been put into effect by him.

THE MARKETS.

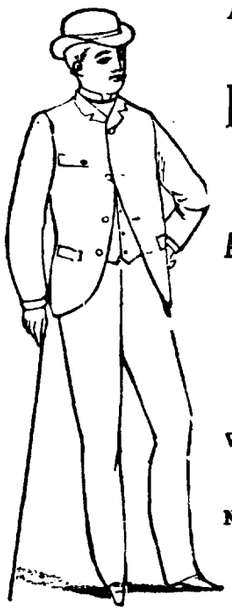
CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—Wheat, strong and higher at 91¼c. Corn, strong and higher at 46c. Oats, firm, 25¼. Flaxseed $1.30. Pork, firm at $13.85. Lard, firmer at $9.35.

The bulge in wheat continued right up to the close. The strong cables and a renewal of the talk of the frost damage in the northwest were the main cause of the advance.

Hotel Burned.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 24.—The hotel at Bonaqua Springs, Tenn., near Nashville, burned late last night. The guests saved nearly all their baggage. Loss about $50,000; insurance, $15,000.

The excursionists at Warsaw and Rome City yesterday report having had an interesting time.



Are You Hunting for

Bargains?

OUR

Annual Clearance Sale!

Will Catch You Just Right.

No Talk, But Music.

—THE—

"BOSS" -:- STOCK

And prices explain why we are doing the business.

Sam, Pete & Max.

PANTALOON SALE

—AT THE—

C. O. D.

Attracting Crowds of Buyers, Who Know a Good Thing When They See It.

186 Pairs of Children's Short Pants, worth 65c and 75c, go for 38 cents.
223 Pairs of Children's Short Pants, worth 85 and 90c, go for 50 cents.
111 Pairs of Children's Short Pants, worth $1, go for 75 cents.
95 Pairs of Children's Short Pants, worth $1.25, go for 85 cents.

MEN'S - PANTS!

350 Pairs of Union Pants, worth $1.50, at 95 cents.
365 Pairs of Cassimere Pants, worth $3, at $1.95.
219 Pairs of Cassimere and Worsted Pants, worth $4, at $2.95.
300 Pairs of Finest Tailor-made Pants, worth 6 and 5 dollars, at $3.95.
500 Pairs of Regular Merchant Tailor Patterns—no tailor will make them for less than 7,50, 9 and 10 dollars—at 4, 5 and 6 dollars.

This is a Great Opportunity for Pantaloons at low prices.

C. O. D.

Three Stores.

73, 75 AND 77 CALHOUN STREET.

OPEN EVERY EVENING.

Sixth Ward Red Bandana Club.

Last evening, on South Calhoun street, company "A" was organized as follows:

Captain, James McKeon.
First Lieutenant, Adam Imbody.
Second Lieutenant, John Petgen.
Orderly Sergeant, Neal McNulty.
Standard Bearer, Wm. O'Leary.
Executive Committee, H. F. France, Michael Owens and Frank Hartnett.

The company consists of twenty-four men, besides the officers, company "B" will be organized next Monday. The uniform consists of a white hat, badge, bandana umberella and bandana handkerchief. The club meetings are on Monday and Thursday evenings of each week, at No. 292 South Calhoun street. Everybody invited

Notice.

Household goods for sale at a bargain. Call at once at 85 East Jefferson street. 28-3t

Nickel Plate Excursion to Niagara Falls.

On Tuesday, Aug. 28, the Nickel Plate will give its patrons another opportunity to visit Niagara Falls, Toronto and Lake Chautauqua at the usual low rate. For time of trains and rates see bills or apply to agents of the company.

DR. JAMES M. BIRKS.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office 76 Calhoun street.
Residence, 89 West Wayne street.

ONLY THE BEST.

GOTTLIEB -:- HALLER

OF THE POPULAR

SOUTH - SIDE - MARKET!

Has built up a splendid trade by selecting

ONLY THE CHOICEST MEATS

Fresh and Salt Meats, Hams, Sausage, Etc., at both establishments,

366 Calhoun & 117 Wallace Sts.

WANTED.

WE wish to employ a few salesmen on salary to sell our goods by sample to the wholesale and retail trade of Fort Wayne, Ind., and adjoining states. We are the largest manufacturers of our line in the country. Send two cents in stamps for full particulars. No postals answered. Centennial M'f'g Co., Cincinnati, O. 1-1m

WANTED—The Union Central Life Insurance Company desires to secure the services of a competent man to solicit in the city of Fort Wayne. Apply to U. L. Wambaugh, special agent, rooms 7 and 8, Foster block. 17-tf

INSURANCE Against
Tornados,
Cyclones and
Wind Storms in the following companies:
Phenix, Brooklyn.
Home, New York.
Niagara, New York.
Springfield, Mass.
One year 50c. per 100.
Three years $1.00 per 100.
Five years $1.50 per 100.
LUMBARD'S AGENCY,
July14-2m 36 Calhoun Street.

WANTED—INFORMATION OF WILLIAM Reynolds, an orphan boy, age about 19. Adopted from the Chicago Home of the Friendless in 1880. Any one having knowledge of his whereabouts will confer a great favor on his sister, Lizzie, by addressing Mrs. S. G. Cleveland, City Missionary, care of Y. M. C. A., Chicago, Ill 30-tf

WANTED—By a large eastern manufacturer, a salesman well acquainted with the retail grocers of Fort Wayne and surrounding country, to sell a staple article on salary or commission. Travelling expenses will be paid. Man under 30 years of age, and single, preferred. Address, giving references, W. G. G. Sentinel office, Fort Wayne. July-30-1m

WANTED—AN HONEST YOUNG MAN for a permanent position, with an old established firm as their representative in his own state. Salary increased with experience. References required.
AMERICAN M'F'G HOUSE, 32 Reade St., N. Y.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—House of eight rooms, No, 832 East Wayne street. Inquire at H. H. Barcus' bakery, 96 Calhoun street. 11-tf

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. LUELLA M. DERBYSHIRE-Southwest corner Broadway and Jefferson. Diseases of women and children. Office hours from 9 to 12 a. m., 2 to 4 and 7 to 9 p. m. Telephone No. 9. 12-tf

MARY A. WHERY, M. D., Office and Residence No. 36 Madison street. Special attention given to ladies. May 24-tf.

LOST.

LOST.—A willow splasher to baby buggy Finder will confer a favor by reporting to this office. 9-tf.

Frank B. Kendrick,

ARCHITECT,

No. 188 Calhoun Street,

FORT WAYNE, IND. 20t

The Fort Wayne Sentinel

VOL. XXVIII—NO. 202 FRIDAY, AUGUST 24, 1888. PRICE TWO CENTS

DeWald & Co.

We have just received a splendid assortment of Handkerchiefs. In the lot is 50 dozen for ladies. They would be cheap at 20 cents; will be sold for 13 cents.

GEORGE DEWALD

AND

COMPANY.

Mr. Chas. MacDougal is making extensive improvements in his business block at the corner of Calhoun and Berry streets. The offices on the second floor will be obliterated and the whole compartment will be occupied by Mr. Barrows, the photographer. A passenger elevator will be placed in the block, with a stairway besides leading to the upper stories from the Berry street side.

The Weather.

WASHINGTON, August 24.—Indiana: Fair, warmer weather, winds generally southeasterly.

Choice potatoes, 50c bushel.
Sweet potatoes, 50c peck.
FRUIT HOUSE

Honor to Whom Honor is Due.

The following correspondence is published with the consent of Dr. James S. Gregg and awards the credit for the recent pension granted him where it properly belongs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
BUREAU OF PENSIONS,
WASHINGTON, D. C. Aug. 16, '88.

Pension No. 846,287, to James S. Gregg, Surgeon 88th Indiana Infantry.

R. C. Bell, Fort Wayne, Ind.:

SIR—In response to your letter relative to the above entitled claim, I beg to inform you that said claim has been allowed, and a certificate for pension will be issued without delay. The claimant will receive due notice of the allowance of his claim. Very respectfully,

JOHN C. BLACK, Commissioner

Peaches and Plums Down.

Freestone peaches, 30c basket.
Damson plums, 3c quart.
Choice bananas 20c dozen.
California pears, 3c each.
California grapes, 15c pound.
FRUIT HOUSE.

Don't fail to go with the Switchmens' Mutual Aid association to Rome City, Tuesday, Aug. 28th. 20-7t

$3.25 TO CINCINNATI AND RETURN,

Every day this week via Grand Rapids and Indiana railroad. Tickets good for return six days. 23 3t

For the finest French candies in the city. Call at 116 Calhoun street.
24-2t TOBEY SISTERS.

The Switchmen's Mutual Aid association excurt to Rome City, Aug. 28th. 20-7t

For Sale.

The J. M. Coombs' farm, five miles north of the city, on the gravel road and St. Joe river, consisting of 160 acres, twenty-five acres in timber, balance drained and all under drained. Improvements consist of handsome new cottage farm house, two barns, two lakes and variety of fruit.

Will be sold cheap and on long time.
S. O. LOMBARD, Agent,
18-tf 36 Calhoun Street.

LAND EXCURSIONS,

Via the Pennsylvania Lines.

Land Explorers' Excursion tickets, at low round trip rates, will be sold on September 11th and 25th, via the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg to representative points in Kansas, Colorado, Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, Indian Territory, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana and return passage within thirty days from date of sale.

Further information can be secured by calling on or addressing the passenger or ticket agent in your vicinity of the Pennsylvania company.

EVERY INCH A HERO.

President Cleveland's Courageous Message.

He Proposes for Canadian Commerce Such Strictures as They Impose on American Merchant Marine.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24—The president sent the following message to congress yesterday afternoon:

To the Congress:

The rejection by the senate of the treaty lately negotiated for the settlement and adjustment of the difficulties existing between the United States and Great Britain, concerning the rights and privileges of American fishermen in the ports and waters of British North America, seems to justify a survey of the condition to which the pending question is thus remitted.

The treaty upon this subject concluded in 1818, through disagreements as to the meaning of its terms, has been a fruitful source of irritation and trouble. Our citizens engaged in fishing enterprises in waters adjacent to Canada have been subjected to numerous vexatious, interferences and annoyances; their vessels have been seized upon pretexts which appeared to be entirely inadmissible, and they have been otherwise treated by the Canadian authorities and officials in a manner inexcusably harsh and oppressive. This conduct has been justified by Great Britain and Canada by the claim that the treaty of 1818 permitted it, and upon the ground that it was necessary to the proper protection of Canadian interests.

We deny that that treaty's agreements justify these acts, and we further maintain that, aside from any treaty restraints, of disputed interpretations, the relative positions of the United States and Canada as neighbors, the growth of our joint commerce, the development and prosperity of both countries, which amicable relations surely guarantee, and above all, the liberty always extended by the United States to the people of Canada, furnish motives for kindness and consideration higher and better than treaty covenants.

While acutely sensitive to all that was exasperating in the condition, and by no means indisposed to support the just complaints of our injured citizens, I still deem it my duty for the preservation of important American interests which were directly involved, and in view of all the details of the situation, to attempt by negotiation to remedy existing wrongs and to finally terminate by a fair and just treaty these ever-recurring causes of difficulty. I fully believe that the treaty just rejected by the senate was well suited to the exigency and that its provisions were adequate for our security in the future from vexatious incidents and for the promotion of friendly neighborhood and intimacy, without sacrificing in the least our national pride or dignity.

I am quite conscious that neither my opinion of the value of the rejected treaty nor the motives which prompted its negotiations are of importance in the judgment of the senate thereupon. But it is of importance to note that this treaty has been rejected without any apparent disposition on the part of the senate to alter or amend its provisions, and with the evident intention, not wanting expression, that no negotiation should at present be concluded touching the matter at issue.

The co-operation necessary for the adjustment of the long standing national differences with which we have to deal, by methods of conference and agreement, having thus been declined, I am by no means disposed to abandon the interests and the rights of our people in the premises, or to neglect their grievances; and I therefore turn to the contemplation of a plan of retaliation as a mode which still remains of treating the situation. I am not unmindful of the gravity of the responsibility assumed in adopting this line of conduct, nor do I fail in the least to appreciate its serious consequences. It will be impossible to injure our Canadian neighbors by retaliatory measures without inflicting some damage upon our own citizens. This results from our proximity, our community of interest, and the inevitable commingling of the business enterprises which have been developed by mutual activity.

Plainly stated, the policy of national retaliation manifestly embraces the infliction of the greatest harm upon those who have injured us, with the least possible damage to ourselves. There is also an evident propriety as well as an invitation to moral support, found in visiting upon the offending party the same measure of kind treatment of which we complain, and as far as possible within the same lines. And above all things, the plan of retaliation, if entered upon, should be thorough and vigorous.

These considerations lead me, at this time, to invoke the aid and counsel of the congress and its support in such a further grant of power as seems to me necessary and desirable to render effective the policy I have indicated. The congress has already passed a law which received executive assent, on the 3rd of March, 1887, providing that in case American fishing vessels, being visited in the waters, or at any of the ports of the British dominions of North America, should be, or lately had been, deprived of the rights to which they were entitled by the treaty or law, or if they were denied certain other privileges therein specified, or vexed and harassed in the enjoyment of the same, the president might deny to vessels and their masters and crews of the British dominions of North America any entrance into the waters, ports or harbors of the United States, and also deny entry into any port or place of the United States of any product of said dominions, or other goods coming from said dominion to the United States. While I shall not hesitate, upon proper occasions, to enforce this act, it would seem to be unnecessary to suggest that if such enforcement is limited in such manner as shall result in the least possible injury to our own people, the effect would probably be entirely inadequate to the accomplishment of the purpose desired.

I deem it my duty, therefore, to call attention of the congress to certain particulars in the actions of the authorities of the Dominion of Canada, in addition to the general allegations already made, which appear to be in such marked contrast to the liberal and friendly disposition of our country as in my opinion to call for such legislation as will, upon the principles already stated, properly supplement the power to inaugurate retaliation already invested in the executive.

Actuated by the generous and neighborly spirit which has characterized our legislation, our tariff laws have, since 1866, been so far waived in favor of Canada as to allow free of duty the transit across the territory of the United States of property arriving at our ports and destined to Canada or exported from Canada to other countries. When the treaty of Washington was negotiated in 1871 between the United States and Great Britain, having for its object very largely the modification of that treaty of 1818, the privileges above referred to were made reciprocal and given in return by Canada to the United States in the following language contained in the twenty-ninth article of said treaty:

It is agreed that, for the term of years mentioned in art. 33 of this treaty, goods, wares or merchandise arriving at the ports of New York, Boston and Portland, and other ports in the United States which have been or may from time to time be specifically designed by the president of the United States and declared for her Britannic majesty's possessions in North America may be entered at the proper custom-house and conveyed in transit, without the payment of duties, through the territory of the United States, under such rules, regulations and conditions for the protection of the revenue as the government of the United States may from time to time prescribe, and under like rules, regulations and conditions, goods, wares or merchandise may be conveyed in transit without the payment of duties from such possessions through the territory of the United States.

It is further agreed that, for the like period, goods, wares or merchandise arriving at any of the ports of her Britannic majesty's possessions in North America and destined for the United States, may be entered at the proper custom-house and conveyed in transit, without the payment of duties, through the said possessions under such rules and regulations and conditions for the protection of the revenue as the governments of the said possessions may from time to time prescribe, and under like rule and regulations and conditions, goods, wares or merchandise may be conveyed in transit, without payment of duties from the United States through the said possessions to other places in the United States, or for export from ports in the said possessions.

In the year 1886 notice was received by the representatives of our government that our fishermen would no longer be allowed to ship their fish, in bond and free of duty, through Canadian territory to this country, and ever since that time such shipment has been denied. The privilege of such shipment, which has been extended to our fishermen, was a most important one, allowing them to spend their time upon the fishing grounds, which would otherwise be devoted to a voyage home; with their catch, and doubling their opportunities for profitably prosecuting their vocation. In forbidding the transit of the catch of our fisherman over their territory in bond and free of duty the Canadian authorities deprived us of the only facility dependent upon the concession, and for which we could supply no substitute. The value to the dominion of Canada of the privilege of transit for their exports and imports across our territory, and to and from our ports, though great in every aspect, will be better appreciated when it is remembered that for a considerable portion of each year the St. Lawrence river, which constitutes the direct avenue of foreign commerce leading to Canada, is closed by ice.

During the last six years the imports and exports of British Canadian provinces, carried across our territory, under the privileges granted by our laws, amounted in value to about $270,000,000, nearly all of which were goods dutiable under our tariff laws. By far the larger portion of this traffic consisted of exchange of goods between Great Britian and her American provinces, brought to and carried from our ports in her own vessels. The treaty stipulation entered into by our government was in harmony with laws which were then on our statute books and are still in force. I recommend immediate legislative action conferring upon the executive the power to suspend by proclamation the operation of all laws and regulations permitting the transit of goods, wares and merchandise in bond across or over the territory of the United States to or from Canada. There need be no hesitation in suspending these laws, arising from the supposition that their continuance is secured by treaty obligations, for it seems quite plain that art. 29 of the treaty of 1871, which was the only article incorporating such laws, terminated the 1st of July, 1885. The article itself declares that its provisions shall be in force "for the term of years mentioned in art. 33 of this treaty." Turning to art. 33, we find no mention of the twenty-ninth article, but only a provision that arts. 18 to 25 inclusive, and art. 30 shall take effect as soon as the laws required to carry them into operation shall be passed by the legislative bodies of the different countries concerned, and that "they shall remain in force for ten years from the date at which they may come into operation and further until the expiration of two years after either of the high contracting parties shall have given notice to the other of its wish to terminate the same."

I am of the opinion that the "term of years mentioned in art. 33," referred to in art. 29, as the limit of its duration, means the period during which arts. 18 to 25 inclusive, and art. 30, commonly called the "fisheries articles," shall continue in force under the language of said art. 33.

That the joint high commissioners who negotiated the treaty so understood and intended the phrase is certain, for in a statement containing an account of the negotiations, prepared under their supervision and approved by them, we find the following entry on the subject: "The transit question was discussed, and it was agreed that any settlement that might be made should include a reciprocal arrangement in that respect for the period for which the fishery article shall be in force."

In addition to this very satisfactory evidence supporting this construction of the language of art. 29, it will be found that the law passed by congress to carry the treaty into effect furnishes conclusive proof of the correctness of such construction.

This law was passed March 1, 1873, and is entitled "An act to carry into effect the provisions of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, signed in Washington May 8, 1871, relating to the fisheries."

After providing in its first and second sections for putting in operation arts. 18 to 25 inclusive, and art. 30 of the treaty, the third section is devoted to art. 29, as follows:

"Sec. 3. That from the date of the president's proclamation authorized by the first section of this act, and so long as arts. 18 to 25 inclusive and art. 30 of said treaty shall remain in force according to the terms and conditions of art. 33 of said treaty, all goods, wares and merchandise arriving, etc.," following in the remainder of the section the precise words of the stipulation on the part of the United States as contained in art. 29, which I have already fully quoted.

Here, then, is a distinct enactment of the congress limiting the duration of this article of the treaty to the time the arts. 18 to 25 inclusive and art. 30 should continue in force. That in fixing such limitation it had gone the meaning of the treaty itself is indicated by the fact that its purpose is declared to be to carry into effect the provisions of the treaty, and by the further fact that this law appears to have been submitted before the promulgation of the treaty to certain members of the joint high commission representing both countries, and met with no objection or dissent.

There appearing to be no conflict or inconsistency between the treaty and the act of the congress last cited, it is not necessary to invoke the well-settled principle that in case of such conflict the statute governs the question.

In any event, and whether the law of 1873 construes the treaty or governs it, sec. 29 of such treaty, I have no doubt, terminated with the proceedings taken by our government to terminate articles 18 to 25 inclusive, and art. 30 of the treaty. These proceedings had their inception in a joint resolution of congress passed May 3, 1883, declaring that in the judgement of congress those articles ought to be terminated and directing the president to give the notice to the government of Great Britain provided for in art. 33 of the treaty. Such notice having been given two years prior to the 1st day of July, 1885, the articles mentioned were absolutely terminated on the last day named, and with them art. 29 was also terminated.

If by any language used in the joint resolution it was intended to relieve sec. 3 of the act of 1874 embodying art. 29, of the treaty from its own limitation or to have the article itself, I am entirely satisfied that the intention miscarried. But statutes granting to the people of Canada the valuable privileges of transit for their goods from our ports and over our soil which had been passed prior to that making of the treaty of 1871 and independently of it remained in force and ever since the abrogation of the

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

A GRAND OVATION!

Is Tendered the Noble Old Roman as He Journeys from Port Huron to Chicago.

PORT HURON, Mich., Aug. 24.—The Chicago escort for Judge Thurman arrived at 1 o'clock this morning and took charge of the party. The delegation consisted of John A. King, Louis Adams, Thomas E. Courtney, W. O. Ball, Michael McDonald, Anthony F. Seeberger, Daniel E. Rook, William Brown, H. B. Osby, Edward T. Noonan, Thos. Gahan, Charles Kern, Wm. Fitzgerald, Andrew Welch, Charles D. Wells and Edwin M. Bernard, of the *Inter-Ocean*. They were neat badges with a bandana printed on it. The Cleveland and Thurman club, of Port Huron, with a band, turned out and with the Chicago delegation escorted the judge and party to the train. The private car of General Manager Speyer was provided. There was a large crowd at the depot and they gave hearty cheers, but there was no speechmaking.

At Lansing and Charlotte the judge was heartily welcomed, great crowds greeting him at the depots. He spoke briefly at Lansing.

ECHOES OF THE RAIL.

Friday's Fry of Local News is Not a Remarkable One, for It Was a Dull Day, You Know.

The Wabash paid off its employes yesterday.

The English Lutheran church had an excursion to Warsaw to-day.

No. 5, west bound, on the Pittsburg, was over four hours late this morning.

James Tryhall, of the Pittsburg blacksmith shops, is still on the sick list.

Mat Banker, of the Pittsburg boiler shops, has returned to work after a sickness of a few days.

The furnace in the new moulding room at the Bass foundry will be started up again in a few days.

The Pennsylvania railroad suffered a big damage by reason of the floods in the rivers at Pittsburg.

Charles Neumeyer, whose nail death occurred Wednesday, was formerly employed at the Kerr Murray works.

The new steam hammer at the Bass blacksmith shop was started up this morning and works like a charm.

A number of the boys in our manufacturing establishments are with the Rifles and Zollinger battery at Evansville.

Johnnie Nolan, an apprentice boy at the Pittsburg machine shops, took a header from his bicycle while riding down a hill out on Hanna street yesterday.

John Winte, formerly of the Pittsburg blacksmith shop, is doing honors over the arrival of a bright eyed baby boy at his home on Melita street.

The speech of Judge Thurman, published in THE SENTINEL last evening, was read by many shop men. The Old Roman's argument on the tariff question was a masterly and convincing one.

A number of the old employes who were discharged from the Pittsburg car shops a few months ago, will resume work there again next month when the department starts in on its new work.

The McLeod Railroad Signal company, of South Boston, Mass., will soon remove to Canton, Ohio, where the town has given the company 150 acres of land and voted $40,000 to the enterprise. The new works are nearly completed.

The clerks in the Pittsburg shops have sent a challenge to the new Pennsylvania company nine to play a game of base ball. They were undoubtedly hasty in their action. They will surely be the victims of defeat, for Clerk Dasoler has his nine well trained and is prepared to meet any club.

Fifty new locomotives are being built by the Baldwin locomotive works for the Northern Pacific railway, to be delivered during the months of September, October, November and December. This road is also having 500 new freight cars built at Detroit, with orders to have them delivered as soon as possible.

Mr. D. P. Nichols, the Pittsburg railroad watchman at one of the street crossings at Warsaw, Ind., had his shoulder dislocated a few evenings ago by falling from a culvert at that place. Mr. Nichols was formerly in the employ of the company at this place and has many friends here who will regret to hear of his misfortune.

Mr. George McKenzie, one of the popular machinists at the Wabash railroad shops, celebrated the anniversary of his birth yesterday, and in the evening a number of his friends assembled at his home, on Butler street, and presented him with a handsome gold headed cane as a token of their regard for him. The presentation speech was made by Mr. James K. Mann, salesman at Root & Co., and although George was taken by surprise he responded in a happy manner.

If you desire to possess a beautiful complexion take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It cleanses and purifies the blood, and removes blotches and pimples, making the skin smooth and clear, and giving it a bright and healthy appearance. Take it this month.

HOW THEY VIEW IT.

President Cleveland's Message to Congress on the Fisheries Treaty Causes Intense Excitement in Canada.

OTTAWA, Canada, Aug. 24.—The announcement that the president has recommended legislation empowering the abolition of the bonding system has caused much surprise. From what can be gleaned from the members of the cabinet at present at the capital it would seem that the proposed action causes much more surprise than alarm.

MONTREAL, Canada, Aug. 24.—The news of President Cleveland's message to congress, asking power to enforce retaliation against Canada, caused intense excitement in this city. That a severe blow will be struck at the prosperity of the dominion if congress sanctions this policy of non-intercourse is admitted by all.

Politicians give it as their opinion that all Canada could do would be to assume the defensive, pursue her own policy as if nothing had happened, and await the time when the American people, particularly those of the northwestern states, should grow weary of the confinement of their natural trade, which, it is predicted, would be but in a very few months.

A high official of the Grand Trunk company expressed the opinion that in the event of non-intercourse, it would be very serious to the Grand Trunk railroad, and also be disastrous to such roads as the Canada Southern and Michigan Central which run through portions of Ontario. He regarded it simply as stroke of policy on the part of the president to injure the republicans in Minnesota and Maine, where the effects of the non-intercourse law would be especially experienced.

Hugh McLennon, a leading grain exporter of the port, said free canals were the only remedy. If the United States were to put a heavy toll on the vessels passing through the "Soo" canal, Montreal grain men might as well close up. Trade would be diverted to the Buffalo and St. Lawrence route and the port of Montreal would be left dependent on Canadian grain.

BRITISH OPINIONS.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The *St. James Gazette* in commenting on President Cleveland's message to congress says: "The position is awkward and unpleasant for both countries. The retaliation threatened is so illogical and unreasonable that it is difficult to understand its precise cause and meaning. Two plausible explanations occur: It may have been intended to influence votes or merely to bluff Canada into granting the American demand. England must and will supply proper safeguards for her Canadian interests. We must await the next step. It is difficult to suppose that the matter will be allowed to and otherwise than in a perfectly friendly manner."

The *Globe* says that President Cleveland makes a strong case against Canada. It says: "Has Mr Cleveland attempted a bid for the Irish vote."

AMERICAN OPINIONS.

THE FISHERMEN INDORSE IT.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Aug. 24.—The president's message was much commented on by the fishing owners. There was an opinion among the business men that no one here wanted the retaliation as outlined in the message. An embargo placed on Canadian fish and the same treatment as Americans receive would be all that would be required to settle the difficulty between the two countries. On the other hand the men who man the vessels are unanimous in their opinions that what the president has proposed is just right.

HOW CONGRESSMEN LOOK AT IT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The president's message on the subject of the fisheries treaty is the all-absorbing topic of conversation among the few members present in the house to-day. Party lines are already being drawn, the democrats praising the message as a statesman-like utterance and the republicans generally condemning it as surely political.

COMMENTS OF BANKERS AND RAILROAD MEN.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—The bankers and railroad people generally believe that no action will be taken by congress on the president's message, but that if the commerce with Canada should be interrupted only the roads affected adversely will be the Michigan Central, the Canada Southern and the Canadian Pacific.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

The Committee Hold a Business Session This afternoon.

The Twelfth district democratic committee met at the Wayne hotel to-day to transact routine business, such as arranging speakers, etc.

The counties were represented as follows: DeKalb—W. B. Brown; Steuben—F. M. Powers; Whitley—Wm. F. McNaghy; Noble—Charles Green; Lagrange—J. W. Hanan.

Dr. Geo. W. Long presided. Hon. C. A. C. McClellan, Hon. J. M. Barritt and Mr. C. M. Dawson also met with the committee. The visitors report the party in fine form everywhere.

Daily Sentinel

SUBSCRIPTION, per week..... 10c

E. A. K. HACKETT, Editor and Proprietor.

FRIDAY, AUG. 24, 1888.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL TICKET.

For President—Grover Cleveland, of New York.

For Vice President—Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio.

Presidential Electors.

Electors at Large—Thomas E. Cobb, of Knox; John E. Lamb, of Vigo.

District Electors—First district, S. B. Vance; Second district, C. S. Dobbins; Third district, Charles L. Jewett; Fourth district, Nicholas Gennett; Fifth district, John R. East; Sixth district, Thomas J. Sturdy; Seventh district, David S. Gooding; Eighth district, S. B. Pratt; Ninth district, John F. McHugh; Tenth district J. W. Stewart; Eleventh district, John N. Turner; Twelfth district, John H. Bass; Thirteenth district, M. A. O. Packard.

For Congressman From the Twelfth District—Charles A. O. McClellan, of DeKalb.

Democratic State Ticket.

For Governor—Courtland C. Matson, of Putnam county.

For Lieutenant-Governor—William R. Myers, Madison.

For Secretary of State—R. W. Miers, Monroe.

For Auditor—Charles A. Munson, Allen.

For Treasurer—Thomas B. Byrnes, Vanderburg.

For Reporter Supreme Court—John W. Kern, Howard.

For Attorney-General—John R. Wilson, Marion.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction—E. E. Griffith, Clinton.

For Judges of the Supreme Court—First district, W. S. Kiblack, Vanderburg; Second district, G. V. Howk, Floyd; Fourth district, Allen Zollars, Allen.

THE COUNTY TICKET.

For joint senator, Allen and Whitley counties, Fred J. Hayden, of Allen.

For joint representative, Allen and Huntington counties—W. S. Oppenheim.

For State Representatives—W. H. Shambaugh and Frank Gladin.

For Circuit Judge—Edward O'Rourke.

For Prosecuting Attorney—J. M. Robinson.

For Sheriff—Geo. H. Viberg.

For Treasurer—Isaac Mowrer.

For Coroner—Dr. A. L. Kesler.

For Surveyor—Henry Fischer.

For County Commissioners—First District, Jasper W. Jones, of Jackson Township; Second District, Henry Ballerman, St. Joe Township; Third District, John R. Brannan, City.

THE cause of the day is to organize democratic clubs in every ward and school district. This is the people's cause.

THE Indianapolis *News*, speaking for the republican state committee, says that Gen. Hovey and Private Chase were nominated singly and solely to capture the soldier vote. This is a nice estimate to place on the soldier intelligence and independence of Indiana.

A GREAT STATE PAPER.

After submitting to the unfair discriminations of the Canadian government for a quarter of a century under republican rule, the American fishing and ship interests appealed to the democratic administration for relief.

President Cleveland at once instructed his secretary of state, Mr. Bayard, to negotiate a compromise with a view to relieving Americans of the embarrassments and burdens placed upon their traffic and travel on the Canadian waters and railroads.

The result was the submission to the senate of a treaty between Great Britain and the United States that *gave* to the merchant marine of this country such relief and advantages as they never before enjoyed, or even hoped to enjoy, for the Americans interested expressed themselves as more than satisfied with its provisions.

The treaty was regarded by the diplomats of the world as a great triumph for the republic and was characterized by statesmen and intelligent business men as a measure that accorded to American equality, if not commercial supremacy, in the Canadian waters.

This act of diplomacy received homage everywhere save in Canada and on the republican side of the United States senate. Linked together for so many years in the task of suppressing the American fishing interests, the republicans of the senate rejected the treaty and won the applause of the Canadian regents.

Nothing daunted in being thus thwarted in his efforts to place the American fishing interests on an equality with the British marine, President Cleveland rises above the occasion and in a bold, courageous and statesmanlike message, published elsewhere, advises and insists that congress shall empower such strictures, embargoes and tolls on the dominion marine, as they impose on the American shipping interests, until equal and exact justice prevails for all.

His expressions are clothed in words that appeal to American patriotism, to every sense of honor, every emotion of national pride, and is equal to any paper ever issued from the white house since the birth of the republic.

This is the measure the republicans of the senate refused to listen to last night, but it has the ear of the nation and we doubt not the approval of the American people irrespective of nationality or political belief.

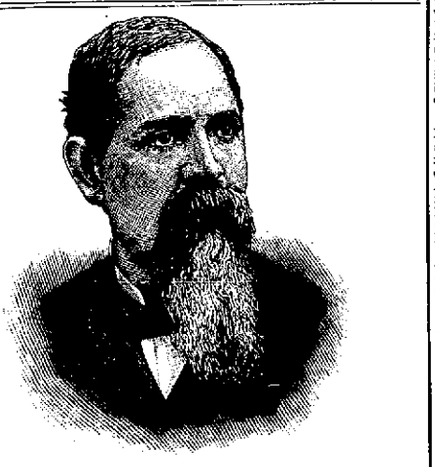
The senate republicans cannot longer ignore the great question, nor can they smother, by hasty adjournments, the great truths and remedial measures it gives utterance to.

HON. C. A. O. McCLELLAN.

His Candidacy for Congress is Handsomely Indorsed by the Press of the District.

Harmony Prevails Everywhere.

The following press comments forcibly illustrate the great favor in which the candidacy of Hon. Charles A. O. McClellan is received all over the district. Championed by a united press and supported by a harmonious democracy, THE SENTINEL is prepared to introduce



THE NEXT CONGRESSMAN.

The Ligonier *Banner* says: "Capt. J. B. White will have to be content with a single term. Judge McClellan will relieve him of further congressional burdens."

The Maysville *Bracee* says: "The democrats have selected Judge C. A. O. McClellan, of DeKalb county as their standard bearer for this district, who will be elected to fill the position that J. B. White now holds."

The Little Rock, Ark., *Gazette* says: "The split in the democratic party in the Fort Wayne, Ind., district two years ago has been happily harmonized by the selection of Judge C. A. O. McClellan, of Auburn, for congress, who is popular, wealthy and thoroughly alive to the importance of democratic success."

The Lagrange *Sentinel*, edited by Hon. Andy Ellison, says: "That the *Sentinel*, believing that McClellan was fairly and honestly nominated, now makes this statement: 1st. That the *Sentinel* is now supporting McClellan. 2nd. That the *Sentinel* intends and expects to support McClellan from this time on until the polls are closed on the day of the election."

The Auburn *Courier* says: "The nomination of Judge McClellan for congress meets with the most enthusiastic reception everywhere. Greeting comes from all over the district, and in fact all over the state, and rejoicing not only that our local troubles have been thus happily settled, but that on every hand are evidences of an assured victory in this district, giving a double assurance of victory in the state. We give to-day a few of the telegrams, letters and editorials received."

The Mouroeville *Breese* says: "Judge McClellan, of Auburn, Ind., the democratic nominee for congress from this district, at the convention held last Thursday, is a man of fine ability and from reports is held high as a gentleman by both republicans and democrats in the community in which he resides. He is an able speaker and will make the coming contest a warm one."

Nip and Tuck write from Rome City: "The nomination of Charles A. O. McClellan at the congressional convention held in Kendallville, August 9th, gives universal satisfaction among the democracy. Never in the history of the party for the last few years, has there been such unanimity of purpose among the delegates to select the best man from among the many who were candidates for congressional honors. The candidates were away above the average of intelligence from among the mass. Hardly could the delegates go amiss in making their selection—any one of them would have led the party to victory. We admire their choice; they made an excellent selection. Judge McClellan will represent the district in the halls of congress. The democrats are united on this man. Victory is ours. Hurrah! hurrah for Judge McClellan."

The Columbia City *Post* says: "Whitley county although defeated in the convention will not be found sulking in her tent. From force of habit as well as from choice we will roll up our usual majority for the entire ticket. Whitley county went into the congressional fight for McNagny and gave him a following such as no other man ever received. Although the contest was decided against us, there is not a sore spot to be found. Everybody is now for McClellan."

The Columbia City *Post* says: "Judge McClellan, the gentleman nominated by the democrats of this district for congress, is a man well qualified to fill the exalted station and should and doubtless will receive every democratic vote in the district. He is in the fullest sense a self-made man, and is a living illustration of what a man of energy can become in this country where birth and rank are no considerations. Starting at his trade, that of a weaver, he became eminent in the profession of law and through his excellent business capacity managed to accumulate a considerable fortune. But unlike many men in his position, he has been generous, public spirited and has used his means freely to relieve suffering and distress. Judge McClellan is a clean, upright man and cannot be accused of being an office seeker, since this is his first appearance in the political arena. He has been a life-long democrat and is in full sympathy with the democratic doctrine on the tariff question. He will make a thorough canvass of the district and we hope the readers of this paper will take advantage of the opportunity to meet and become acquainted with our next congressman."

The Kendallville *News* says: "Charles A. O. McClellan was nominated for congress at the democratic convention held in this city on the 9th. It was a nomination obtained through fair and honorable methods. Not a semblance of unfairness can be pointed out that led to this result. It is a result that he and his friends can be proud of. His competitors were strong men and held him a very close race, and it is no discredit to them that he won. And now, who is Judge McClellan, what is he and where is he going? In answer to the first question. Charles A. O. McClellan has lived in DeKalb county about thirty-five years. He married his wife there and commenced business for himself there. He commenced his business life, as most people do, without means, and by hard work, frugality and saving, has laid by a moderate competency. In answer to the second question, "what is he?" He is a democrat, learned in the law, with sound political principles, honest in his dealings towards all men, with a clean character and a record as a man and neighbor above reproach. In answer to the third question, "where is he going?" To congress, without a doubt. Judge McClellan is entitled to every democratic vote in the twelfth district and he will get them, too."

The Decatur *Democrat* says: "Judge C. A. O. McClellan, of DeKalb county, was nominated by the democracy, last Thursday, for congress in the Twelfth district. The judge is said to be one of the ablest jurists of the district, a fine lawyer and an honorable, upright citizen and the nomination is doubtless the best that could have been made under the circumstances. He has never participated in the factional fight of the party in the district and upon him the whole party can unite and work for success. The judge will represent the district in the next congress."

The Ligonier *Banner* says: "The nomination of Judge McClellan for congress is received with marked favor throughout the district. Complete harmony has been restored and victory will perch upon the democratic banner in November."

The Lagrange *Democrat*, a staunch democratic organ, after expressing satisfaction with the ticket, adds: "Our advice to Captain White is to make what he can out of the office between now and March 4."

The Butler *Review* has not yet been received, but a visit from Editor Higgins, shows him enthusiastically for McClellan, and he will say this in this week's issue.

The Auburn *Courier* says: "McClellan is more of a politician than he has been credited with being," said an outsider at Kendallville. "He had the foresight to have his backers at Auburn organize under an attractive name, 'the Isaac P. Gray club of the Hendricks league,' and was thus enabled to turn the popularity of the governor to his own account."

The Indianapolis *Sentinel* says: "Judge McClellan, of Auburn, who was nominated for congress by the democrats of the Twelfth district, yesterday, is a man of fine ability and high character. He will make a brilliant canvass and will send Captain White to coventry in great style."

The Lagrange *Register*, (republican), says: "C. A. O. McClellan, of Auburn, DeKalb county, the nominee, is a gentleman highly respectable in his social and personal relations, and possesses a fair amount of ability as a lawyer."

The Goshen *Democrat* says: "The democrats of the Twelfth district met at Kendallville last week and nominated Judge McClellan, of Auburn, for congress. The convention was very harmonious, and as the judge is not identified with either of the factions in that district his election is assured by a handsome majority. Captain White will now be placed on the retired list."

The Elkhart *Sentinel* says: "The democrats of the Twelfth district nominated Judge Chas. A. O. McClellan, of DeKalb county, for congressman Thursday evening. The nomination was satisfactory to all the elements, and Judge McClellan will be elected by a large majority. This will be good news to the party throughout the state."

The Warsaw *Times*: "The Twelfth district congressional convention at Kendallville, yesterday nominated Judge Charles McClellan, of DeKalb and he will be elected by a big majority. Judge McClellan was not identified with either the Lowry or anti-Lowry faction last year."

The South Bend *Times*: "Hon. C. A. O. McClellan, of DeKalb county was yesterday nominated for congress by the democracy of the Fort Wayne district Judge McClellan is well and favorably known throughout the district, and his nomination will accomplish what is so much needed in that district—restoration of democratic harmony. We congratulate the Twelfth district democracy upon their selection."

The Corunna *Headlight* says: "All contending factions having been harmonized by the action of the Kendallville convention, with a united front and a bold and aggressive policy, and with Judge McClellan as our standard bearer, the invincible democracy are now on the royal road to victory with no shadow of a doubt that the old Twelfth district will be redeemed and grandly wheel into line next November. The bugles are sounding, the hosts are gathering. Column forward."

The Angola *Herald* says: "Seldom have we seen a nomination so closely and earnestly contested as was this, and never in better humor, or the result so cheerfully and unanimously accepted. And why not? Under the circumstances it was the very best thing that could have been done. No candidate before the convention was better fitted for the high and responsible position than Judge McClellan, whose well known business qualifications, integrity and acknowledged ability will make his triumphant election sure."

THERE is no truth in the rumor that the New York *Freeman's Journal* is to be converted into a republican organ under the management of Patrick Ford. It has changed owners for purely business reasons, but Patrick Ford has no interest in it or control over it, and the syndicate of Catholic gentlemen who have purchased it are democrats and have no thought of making it other than the staunch and faithful advocate of democratic principles that it has always been. Mr. Maurice F. Egan has been compelled to give up the immediate charge of the details of editorial management, because of his acceptance of the chair of English literature and Belles letters at Notre Dame college in this state, but he will remain in control of the paper's policy and be the principal contributor to its editorial page.

Distress after eating, heartburn, sick headache and indigestion are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is also creates a good appetite.

Advice to Mothers.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle. mar-17-1y

Excursionists on Nickel Plate to Niagara Falls, Aug. 28th, desiring to visit friends along the line, will be granted stop over by applying to excursion manager on the train. 20-6t

Hay Fever.

I have suffered greatly from periodical returns of hay fever. Covert & Cheever, druggists, suggested Ely's Cream Balm. I used it during a severe attack. I can cheerfully testify as to the immediate and continued relief obtained by its use. I heartily recommend it to those suffering from this or kindred complaints.—(Rev.) H. A. Smith, Clinton, Wis.

Lake Chautauqua Free.

Passengers holding tickets to Niagara Falls on excursion via the Nickel Plate, Aug. 28th, can visit Chautauqua without extra charge, by applying to excursion manager on train. 20-6t

You can get the best Fruit, Ice Cream, Soda Water, either Banana or Peach, at Mordhurst's drug store, No. 74 Calhoun street. d&wly

Nickel Plate excursion to Niagara Falls, Aug. 28th. Ample accommodation for all in elegant day coaches. Sleeping car berths reserved by applying to agents. 20-6t

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HEADER BLOCK, CHICAGO, ILL.
MUSIC, VOCAL & INSTRUMENTAL (Opposite Court House)
SCHOOL OF DRAMATIC ART,
Classes in Delsarte's Theory of Expression, etc., etc.
DRAMATIC RECITALS, under direction WM. L. TOMLINS,
is located in CENTRAL MUSIC HALL BUILDING.
DRAMATIC DEPARTMENT UNDER DIRECTION OF
FALL TERM BEGINS SEPTEMBER 17TH.
Address SAMUEL KAYZER, Manager.
July 25-2mo.

Bow Many Babies
grow up weak and puny when by using
RIDGE'S FOOD
health and vigor would follow! Woolrich & Co., on label.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE FORDHAM, NEW YORK.
This college enjoys the powers of a university and is conducted by the Jesuit Fathers. It is situated in a very beautiful part of New York county between the Harlem R. & L. I. Sound. Every facility is given for the best Classical, Scientific and Commercial Education. Board and tuition per year $300. Studies re-open Wednesday, September 5th, 1888.
ST. JOHN'S HALL, a Preparatory School for Boys from 10 to 12, is under the same direction. For further particulars apply to REV. JOHN SOULLE, S. J., Pres. 15-d&w-3m

PROFESSIONAL.
DR. R. DEPPELLER,
Urroscopic - (Water) - Physician.
Former partner of the late Dr. A. Goerig, has returned and permanently located at the old office, No. 18 East Columbia street, over John Raab's provision store. The Doctor will be pleased to see all his old friends and as many new ones as may desire to consult him professionally. The Doctor prefers to see some of the worst cases first. Be sure to bring a small vial of water. 7-1mo.

FOR OLD PEOPLE!

In old people the nervous system is weakened, and that must be strengthened. One of the most prominent medical writers of the day, in speaking of the prevalence of rheumatic troubles among the aged, says: "The various pains, rheumatic or other, which old people often complain of, and which unfeelingly disturb their comfort, result from disordered nerves." There it is in a nutshell —the medicine for old people must be a nerve tonic.



Old people are beset with constipation, flatulency, drowsiness, diarrhœa, indigestion, rheumatism, neuralgia. These diseases are of nervous origin. Paine's Celery Compound, that great nerve tonic, is almost a specific in these disorders, and by its regulating influence on the liver, bowels, and kidneys, removes the disorders peculiar to old age. Old people find it stimulating to the vital powers, productive of appetite, and a promoter of digestion.

Sold by druggists. $1.00. Six for $5.00. Send for eight-page paper, with many testimonials from nervous, debilitated, and aged people, who bless Paine's Celery Compound.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

Fruit House Prices.

Great Reduction in Sugar, Coffees, Teas, Dried and Canned Fruits.

SUGARS—WHITE, YELLOW AND BROWN.

No advance on Sugars. The market is strong and higher, but having purchased a large stock at the decline we can still sell at the old prices. Best confectioners' A sugar, 7¼.; choice extra C sugar, 6¾.; cut loaf and powdered sugar, 8¼ Granulated sugar, 8c. Nice brown sugar, 6.

Coffees—Rio and Java—Green and Roasted.

The coffee market, under short crop influences, but mainly through speculation, has ruled high all the season, but the limit has been reached and coffees are now lower. The very best Golden Rio, 17c.; good fair Rio, 15c.; Old Government Java, best, 25c.; Choice Roasted Rio, best, 18c.; Best Roasted Government Java, 30c, Dannemiller 30, German 30c, Jersey 30c.

TEAS—GREEN, BLACK AND JAPAN.

Young Hyson, 20c.; good, 30c.; best, 50c. Imperial Tea, good, 30c.; best, 50c. Gunpowder Tea, good, 30c.; best, 50c. Oolong or Black Tea, 25c.; best, 50c. Japan Tea, good, 25c.; best, 50c. English Breakfast, the very best, 50c. Our tea trade, in consequence of high priced coffees, has doubled the past year. Good teas at 20 and 30 cents a pound is relatively cheaper than coffee at 12c. a pound. We purchase direct of the importers and sell direct to our customers, thereby saving our customers the intermediate profits of the wholesale merchant and jobber, which is at least 10 to 20 cents.

FOREIGN FRUITS.

Malaga Layer Raisins, 12c.; Seedless Sultana Raisins, 10c.; Loose Muscatel Raisins, 10c.; Zantze Currants, 8c.; Shelled Almonds, 30c.; Leghorn Citrons, 25c. Orange and Lemon Peel, 18c.; Best Turkish Prunes, 5c.; Pitted Cherries, 25c. Layer Figs, 16c.; Layer Dates, 8c.; New Valencia Raisins, 8c.; Good Figs, 8c.

DOMESTIC DRIED FRUITS.

Dried Raspberries, 30c.; Dried Peaches, 10c.; Dried Apples, 9c.; Dried Blackberries, 15c.; California Pealed Peaches, 24c.; Dried California Apricots 20c.; California Plums, 18c.; German Pears, 15c.; Prunells, 10c.; California Nectarines, 20c.

Candies—Pure Stick and French Candy.

Best stick candy, 12c; best French mixed candy, 12c; Cream candy, 15c.

NUTS.

Brazil nuts, 10c quart; soft shell almond 15c quart; English walnuts and filberts, 12½c quart; assorted mixed nuts, 15c quart; Texas Pecans, 10c. a quart.

Syrups—Maple and Sugar Syrups and New Orleans Molasses.

Pure Maple syrup, 80c a gallon; golden drips, 40c; Sorghum, 50c; New Orleans molasses, 35c; best, 50c. The sorghum is splendid and 10c lower than we ever sold it before.

WINES AND LIQUORS FOR MEDICAL PURPOSES.

Old 76, $2.50 per gallon; two years old, $1.75; one year old, $1.40 per gallon; new whisky, $1 and $1.35 per gallon; Port wine $1.25, Sherry $1.50 a gallon; California wine, $1.25 per gallon; wines in bottles, 60c.

Machine Oils, Fish Oil, Lard Oil and Neatsfoot Oil, and Headlight Oil and Castor Oil.

Fish oil, per gallon, 70c; Neatsfoot oil, 80c per gallon; Lard oil, 80c per gallon; Machine oil, dark, 20c per gallon; Golden, 30c per gallon; Castor oil, $1.75 per gallon; Headlight oil, 12c per gallon.

Tobaccos and Cigars, Plug Tobacco, Smoking Tobacco and Fine Cut.

Horse Shoe, 50c; J. T. 45c.; Rats, 30c.; Glory, 45; Old Port, 40c.; Wild Flower 45c. per pound. Pincost, 50c, 60c; best, 75c per pound. Smoking, 20c, 25c and 30c.; best Durham, 45c per pound.

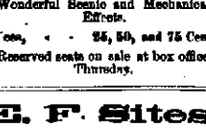
Choice cigars, $1.50 per box; good cigars, 60c and $1 per box.

25 Cents on the Dollar Saved at the
FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE

A. HATTERSLEY & SON
PLUMBERS
Steam and Gas Fitters.
—DEALERS IN—
GAS FIXTURES
Main Street, East of Clinton
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Brass Work Iron and Lead Pipe
Lift and Force Pumps,
...lead, Bath Tubs, Wash Bowls, Rubber Hose, etc.
...brass fixtures repair, bronzed and made equal to new

JAMES -:- MADDEN,
PLUMBER,
Steam and Gas Fitter,
101 Calhoun Street,
Next Door to Y. M. C. A. Building,
Fort Wayne, - - - - - - - - Ind.

MASONIC TEMPLE.
Saturday Evening, Aug 25.
Crusaders in the Land of Fun!
The New Pilgrim of Mirth!
A Perfect Cyclone of Merriment!
SISSON & BRADY'S
Company of Comedians,
Under the management of S. W. Brady, presenting the latest, brightest, funniest and best of Musical Comedies,
LITTLE NUGGET!
New songs, new dances, new music. A Grand Metropolitan Cast. The Famous Nugget Quartet. New and Wonderful Scenic and Mechanical Effects.
Prices, - - 25, 50, and 75 Cents.
Reserved seats on sale at box office Thursday.

E. F. Stites,
DENTIST.

No. 74 Calhoun St., Fort Wayne, Ind.
Opposite Aveline House, Over Mordhurst's Drug Store, july18d1wlyr.

WEAK, UNDEVELOPED PARTS
Of the body enlarged and strengthened. Full particulars sent sealed free. ERIE MEDICO, BUFFALO, N.Y.

OH! MY HEAD.

The pain from Neuralgia and its companion disease Rheumatism is excruciating. Thousands who could be quickly cured are needlessly suffering. Ath-lo-pho-ros will do for others what it did for the following parties:

Williamsport, Ind., Oct. 8, 1887.
Having been afflicted with neuralgia for the past four years, and trying almost everything, but in vain, I finally heard of Athlophoros. After taking one bottle I found it to be helping me, and after taking four bottles of Athlophoros and one of Pills, I found that I was entirely well. I think the medicine is positively a sure cure.
CHAUNCEY B. REDDICK.

Mt. Carmel, Ill., Dec. 26, 1887.
I have used Athlophoros in my family and find it to be the greatest medicine for neuralgia in existence, and having had its fangs fastened upon me for the past 20 years I know whereof I speak. MRS. JULIA CHILTON.

Send 6 cents for the beautiful colored picture, "Moorish Maiden."

THE ATHLOPHOROS CO. 112 Wall St. N. Y.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

GUNS REVOLVERS. Send stamp for price list to JOHNSTON & SON, Pittsburg, Penn.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Prevents Dandruff and hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

STENOGRAPHY and Type-writing, Telegraphy, Book-keeping, Banking, Penmanship, Correspondence, Arithmetic, etc. Young men and women taught to earn a living and given a thorough preparation for honorable positions. Terms reasonable. Time short. Instruction thorough. Business men supplied with competent assistants on short notice. No charge for situations furnished. Address for catalogue, Eastman College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

MARVELOUS
MEMORY
DISCOVERY.

Any book learned in one reading.
Mind wandering cured.
Speaking without notes
Wholly unlike artificial systems.
Piracy condemned by Supreme Court.
Great inducements to correspondence classes.
Prospectus, with opinions of Dr. Wm. A. Hammond, the world famed Specialist in Mind diseases, Daniel Greenleaf Thompson, the great Psychologist, and others, sent post free by
Prof. A. LOISETTE, 237 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Dr. T. J. DILLS
No. 40 West Berry Street,
DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR.
Office hours: 9 to 12 a. m. 1:30 to 4 p. m.

EXHAUSTED VITALITY

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE — KNOW THYSELF.

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE, the great Medical Work of the age on Manhood, Nervous and Physical Debility, Premature Decline, Errors of Youth, and the untold miseries consequent thereon. 300 pages 8 vo., 125 prescriptions for all diseases. Cloth, full gilt, only $1.00, by mail, sealed. Illustrative sample free to all young and middle-aged men. Send now. The Gold and Jewelled Medal awarded to the author by the National Medical Association. Address P.O. Box 1895, Boston, Mass., or Dr. W. H. PARKER, graduate of Harvard Medical College, 25 years' practice in Boston, who may be consulted confidentially. Office, No. 4 Bulfinch St. Specialty, Diseases of Man. [illegible]

Campaign Uniforms,
BANNERS, BADGES, ETC.
Campaign Goods of any Description.
Send for our 32 page Illustrated Catalogue, Special Inducements to the Trade.
HEINOLD BROS.
15 & 17 Market St. - Chicago, Ill.
Sept-13

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DYSPEPTICS REJOICE
In the Speedy Relief obtained by using Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient.
Sold by Tarrant & Co., N.Y., and Druggists everywhere.

T. H. McCormick, M. D.
Calls left at Thieme & Gross' Drug Store will receive prompt attention.
Office No. 98 Calhoun Street,
FORT WAYNE, IND. Telephone 185.
Office hours: 9 to 12 a. m. 1 to 4 p. m. and [illegible]

J. C. PELTIER,
UNDERTAKER AND EMBALMER
17 W. Wayne St.
Telephone No. 174.
May 22 1y

WEAK MEN! Debilitated thru Indiscretions or Excesses, WE GUARANTEE TO CURE by this New Improved Electric Belt & Suspensory or REFUND MONEY. Made for this specific purpose, CURE of GENERATIVE WEAKNESS, giving freely, mild, soothing currents of Electricity through all weak parts, restoring them to health and Vigorous Strength. Electric current felt instantly or we forfeit $5,000 in cash. Greatest Improvement over all other belts. Worst cases permanently cured in three months. Sealed pamphlet 4c. stamp. The Sanden Electric Co. [illegible]

Coal! Wood! Coal!

Now is the time to lay in your winter supply of coal and wood, which can be had at lowest figures from THE OLDEST COAL HOUSE IN THE CITY. Hard and Soft Coal, Cannel Coal, Kindlings, etc. Anthracite "Loyal Rock" a specialty for grates; burns without smoke and burns to a white ash. Try it.

WILDING & SON.
Office, 199 Calhoun Street.

MAGNOLIA
BALM, banishes Redness, Roughness Pimples and gives alabaster Face, Neck Arms & Hands!

An Exposed Delusion.

What sort of insane folly is it that possesses some of us at times, and makes us save all our odds and ends of every description under the delusion that they will "come handy" some time. They never do "come handy," but we cling to them with great tenacity instead of having the good sense to bestow them on the ash man as his rightful prerogatives.

My wife and I have well developed economical tendencies, and we pride ourselves on never wasting a thing that may "be useful" or "come handy" at any time in the dim future.

I have read of men of wealth who traced the beginning of their riches back to the time when they carefully saved pieces of twine, never cutting it from a bundle, but carefully untying it and laying it away for future use, until they must have had a barrel or two of old twine lying around some place. Once I read of a millionaire who set his fellow-men an example of thrift by getting out of his carriage and picking up a rusty nail he saw by the roadside, and I emulated his example until I had about forty pounds of old, rusty, bent, and broken nails lying around; and about once in six months I used a pound or two of them in trying to find one that I could drive into a board without bending or breaking. At last I sold the whole lot for old iron and got ten cents for them. Then I began to reform and the other day I began reforming my wife.

I was cleaning out the accumulation of years in a closet in the basement and piling most of its contents up for the ash man, when my wife came down stairs.

"There are some things in that closet I want saved," she said; "they'll come handy some time." But I resolved to be firm.

"You don't want this?" I said, holding up an old tea kettle without any spout, and with six big holes in the bottom.

"Well, it *might* come handy for something some day."

I tossed it into the ash barrel and held up a pair of very old boots discarded four years ago, and now green with mold.

"No use in saving these, is there?" I asked.

"Well, I don't know. A little piece of leather often comes handy in a house for a hinge or something."

I called to mind a pair of leather hinges I once made and the boots followed the tea-kettle.

"What do you want this rusty old hoopskirt for?"

"Oh, a piece of hoopskirt wire often comes in useful in a house."

"It hasn't been asked for in this house since before the war," I said. "Here's an old hat of mine that's been lying around nine years. Better throw it away, hadn't I?"

"Well, perhaps so. I've often thought of giving it to some poor man but I forget it every time a tramp comes around. I gave it to one tramp and he went off and left it on the front gate post."

"Showed his good sense," I said. "Do you want all these broken dishes?"

"Yes. I'll have them all mended some day. I've intended having it done for five years.

When her back was turned they went into the ash barrel.

"No use in saving these old bottles, eh?"

"Well, a bottle's a handy thing to have around. Better save them."

"My dear," I said, "here are at least seventy-five old bottles, and to my certain knowledge we don't use one a year, and I think we can trust our great-great-great-great grandchildren to get their own bottles; so here they go."

In the same daring, reckless way I threw away three old bustles, old bonnets, breeches, lamps, skillets, hair combings, shoes, saw-dust, tin-pans, old papers, pop-corn, wormy walnuts, soap-grease, broken lamps, spoutless teapots, bottomless coffee-pots, cracked kettles, and ten thousand other things that had for years and years waited their turn to "come handy," but which never would or could "come handy" in this world or in the world to come.—*Zenas Dane, in Detroit Free Press.*

Some Ideas of Dignity.

In a country town not far from Boston there is a man who has been trying long and hard to get into some political office. A good many things seem to get pretty nearly within his grasp, when, with a sort of fatal mockery, they would be sure to elude him. His neighbors knew that what chiefly stood in his way was his opinionated and overbearing ignorance, but of course this point never dawned upon himself. He only realized that he was waxing better off and longed for some sort of public power.

At last, and chiefly through the intervention of a popular neighbor, he was made a Justice of the Peace. This was better than nothing, and it set him up accordingly. Still, the days went on, and nothing came in his way to afford him an opportunity to exercise his newly-found power.

At last a rough-and-ready neighbor came in one day to testify in regard to something to which he had been a witness. He stalked in in his usual sullen manner, his hat on his head, and stood before the new Justice.

"Do you know you're going to be sworn, sir?" thundered the new official.

The sullen visitor nodded.

"Then off with your hat, sir!" roared the Justice. "Don't ye know any better than to come into the presence of me and God with yer hat on?"—*Boston Herald.*

The best medical authorities acknowledge the value of Ayer's Pills, and prescribe them with the utmost confidence, as the most effectual remedy for diseases caused by derangement of the stomach, liver and bowels.

MAGNOLIA
BALM, overcomes Sallowness, Blotches, and gives a Smooth, Soft, Youthful and Pliable Skin!

Berry Names.

"Strawberry."—A fruit. The word is made up of "straw" and "berry." The Aryan root of straw is a star, which means to strew—the star being a strewer of light. By the time the Aryan root has passed through several changes in passing from Asia to the Anglo-Saxon land it has become strae. Straw is a corruption of strae, which means to stray. The strawberry is a straying plant—is a stray-berry in reality, but owing to the corruption noted known as strawberry. So star and strawberry are both from the same Ayran word. Both are beautiful. "Berry" comes from the Sanskrit bhas, to eat. In the Anglo-Saxon it is berga, and in the Gothic, bhas, the same as in the older tongue, the Sanskrit. The sense of bhas seems to be "edible fruit."

"Raspberry."—The old name was *raspise-berry*. In fact, as may be noted in Bacon's Essay, the fruit was called *raspes*, without the berry, which seems to have a modern addition. In Italian it is *raspo*, a rasp, a rough implement, which quality this fruit is supposed to resemble—hence its name—rasp-berry.

"Gooseberry."—The word has nothing to do with goose. The proper name is *groise*-berry. The word is *krus*, or *kroes*, crisp, curling, or frizzled—which relates to the condition of the surface of the rougher kinds of the wild gooseberry.

"Huckleberry."—The same as whortleberry, both variants of hurtleberry, which is but a corruption of the old English *heorot*, a hart (a male deer) and *berige*, berry.—*Davenport Democrat.*

A Novel Custom.

A novel custom is observed in the Church of St. Ives, Hunts, England. A correspondent describes it: "On a table in the church at the chancel steps were placed six bibles, and near them a box and three dice. Six boys and six girls, solemnly watched over by the vicar, and a crowd of parishioners threw dice each three times to see which should have the six bibles. Three went to the boys and three to the girls. This remarkable custom dates from 1676, when Dr. Robert Wylde bequeathed £50, of which yearly interest was to be spent in buying six bibles, not to cost more than 7 shillings 6 pence each, to be cast for by dice on the communion-table every year by six boys and six girls of the town." Lately the communion-table has not been used for the purpose, it being considered an improper use.

An Important Element

Of the success of Hood's Sarsaparilla is the fact that every purchaser receives a fair equivalent for his money. The familiar headline "100 Doses One Dollar," stolen by imitators, is original with and true only of Hood's Sarsaparilla. This can easily be proven by any one who desires to test the matter. For real economy, buy only Hood's Sarsaparilla. Sold by all druggists.

"The corner loafer must go!" shouts a temperance exchange. Well, he usually does go—to the station, if there is a lynx-eyed cop around.

Luxuriant Hair

Can only be preserved by keeping the scalp clean, cool, and free from dandruff, and the body in a healthful condition. The great popularity of **Ayer's Hair Vigor** is due to the fact that it cleanses the scalp, promotes the growth of the hair, prevents it from falling out, and gives it that soft and silky gloss so essential to perfect beauty.

Frederick Hardy, of Roxbury, Mass., a gentleman fifty years of age, was fast losing his hair, and what remained was growing gray. After trying various dressings with no effect, he commenced the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. "It stopped the falling out," he writes; "and, to my great surprise, converted my white hair (without staining the scalp) to *the same shade of brown it* had when I was 25 years of age."

Ten Years Younger.

Mrs. Mary Montgomery, of Boston, writes: "For years, I was compelled to wear a dress cap to conceal a bald spot on the crown of my head; but now I gladly lay the cap aside, for your Hair Vigor is bringing out a new growth. I could hardly trust my senses when I first found my hair growing; but there it is, and I am delighted. *I look ten years younger.*"

A similar result attended the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor by Mrs. O. O. Prescott, of Charlestown, Mass., Miss Bessie H. Bedloe, of Burlington, Vt., Mrs. J. J. Burton, of Bangor, Me., and numerous others.

The loss of hair may be owing to impurity of the blood or derangement of the stomach and liver, in which case, a course of **Ayer's Sarsaparilla** or of **Ayer's Pills**, in connection with the **Vigor**, may be necessary to give health and tone to all the functions of the body. At the same time, it cannot be too strongly urged that none of these remedies can do much good without a persevering trial and strict attention to cleanly and temperate habits.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.

ARMOUR'S
★ CELEBRATED ★
STAR BRAND
HAMS
AND
STAR BONELESS BACON

All please the most fastidious, and we offer them to those who want the BEST the market affords in full confidence of their SUPERIORITY. Ask your grocer or butcher for the STAR BRAND.
These meats, if canvased, are in fancy burlap; if uncanvased see that ARMOUR & CO. is branded on the skin. ARMOUR'S KETTLE RENDERED [illegible] PURE

MAGNOLIA
BALM is instantly applied to Face, Neck, Arms and Hands. Removes Tan, Sunburn & Freckles!



In Ye Olden Times a Washboard was a family necessity. The Wonder known as

Jaxon Anti-Washboard Soap

Has completely revolutionized things, and gives the housekeeper something new. This ANTI-WASHBOARD SOAP has made for itself a reputation as the

WOMAN'S TRUE FRIEND.

Ask your Grocer for and Take Nothing but Jaxon Soap.

It is a FAMILY SOAP in every sense, and once used will be always used. *Try it.*

BIG MONEY. *5,000 AGENTS WANTED AT ONCE to supply Ten Million voters with the only official lives of*
CLEVELAND AND THURMAN
By Hon. W. U. Hensel; also, of Mrs. Cleveland; exquisite steel portraits. Voters' Cartridge Box, Reform Trade Policy, &c., complete. Agents report immense success. For best work, apply quick and make $200 to $300 a month. Outfit, 50c. JAS. MORRIS & CO., Cincinnati, O.

M. L. ALBRECHT



CORNER OF MAIN AND BARR STREETS

G. KLUG,
194 HANNA ST.
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Boots and Shoes.
All goods warranted first-class. Custom work and repairing promptly attended to. Extra bargains in children's school shoes. 20eod1mo

Arrival and Departure of Trains

PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY.

Under Schedule in Effect June 10, 1888.

Trains leave the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago station at Fort Wayne as follows:

(STANDARD TIME.)

EASTBOUND—For Pittsburg, Baltimore Washington, Philadelphia and New York, *5:30 a. m., †1:35 p. m., *4:00 p. m., *9:00 p. Crestline Accommodation, †7:00 a. m.

WESTBOUND—For Chicago, *5:0[illegible] a. m., †12:45 p. m., *6:00 p. m., *1:30 a. m. Chicago accommodation leaves at †6:30 a. m. For Plymouth, †4:00 p. m.

*Daily.
†Daily, except Sunday

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.
[Fort Wayne Division

FROM NORTH.			GOING NORTH
10 30 am—Ar	Cincinnati Ex.	—Lv.	
	Detroit Ex.	"	4 40 pm
3 40 pm "	Detroit Ex.	"	11 30 am
6 30 pm "	Way Freight	"	6 45 am

All trains daily except Sunday.

NEW YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS R.

GOING EAST.		GOING WEST
Lv. 2 00 pm	Express	Lv. 2 00 pm
Lv. 6 10 am	Accommodation.	Lv. 6 45 pm

GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA R. R.

Time Table for Fort Wayne, in Effect July, 1888.

GOING NORTH.

For Grand Rapids and North......Lv.	2:50 am
" " " ...... "	6:05 am
For Grand Rapids............ "	2:10 pm
From Grand Rapids..........Ar.	6:30 pm
From Portland................ "	7:45 am

GOING SOUTH.

For Richmond and Cincinnati....Lv.	5:35 am
" " "	1:00 pm
" "	11:20 pm
From " Ar.	6:25
For Portland..................Lv	6:45

Trains daily except Sunday.

FT. WAYNE, CINCINNATI & LOUISVILLE AND WHITE WATER R. R.

The direct line to and from Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and Fort Wayne.

FORT WAYNE TIME TABLE.

Going South.	Arrives.
5 30 am—Ft. Wayne Accommodation—	10 00 pm
10 45 am—Cin. & Lo'v'le. Mail & Ex—	4 10 pm
6 00 pm—Indianapolis Express......	10 00 pm

WABASH RAILWAY.

MAY 13, 1888.

GOING WEST	Depart
Pacific Express, daily	5 00 a m
Kansas City ex, daily ex'pt Sunday	3 50 p m
Fast Mail, daily	6 17 p m
Lafayette accom	3 30 p m
Fort Wayne accom	10 20 a m

GOING EAST	Depart
New York Express, daily	5 05 a m
Cannon Ball, except Sunday	1 50 p m
Limited Express, daily	6 25 p m
Toledo accom	3 30 p m

Fort Wayne accom arrives 10 30 p m
Lafayette accom arrives 11 00 a m

INDIANAPOLIS TIMECARD.

Lv Ft Wayne	Ar Indianapolis
5 05 a m	10 30 a m
10 35 a m	1 00 pm
1 50 pm	6 20 pm
Lv Indianapolis	**Ar Ft Wayne**
7 15 a m	1 40 pm
1 10 pm	6 10 pm
7 30 pm	6 00 am

Through New York Palace Sleeping Cars, dining car and new free chair cars on fast mail and New York Express. Free chair cars, dining car and New York and Boston sleeping car on Pacific and Limited express. Kansas City Express and Cannon Ball had new reclining chair cars for Kansas City free

WILLIAM ALTEKRUSE,
EAGLE ✣ GROCERY
246 South Calhoun St.
FANCY GROCERIES & LUNCH COUNTER
An entirely new stock of fine groceries and eatables. Give us a call. 26-1m

EMMA S. ATWOOD.
Physician and Surgeon,
Office 136 Barr Street,
First Door South City Hospital.
Fort Wayne Ind.

There are Two Distinguishing Characteristics

Which, more than anything else, have contributed to the phenomenal growth of **The Chicago Daily News**, giving it a circulation larger than that of all other Chicago dailies combined. **It** seems strange that the first practical, combined application of two such common sense **principles in** journalism should have been left to a paper as yet only twelve years old. And yet true it is that **in this fact** lies the real secret of the unparalleled success of **The Chicago Daily News. Briefly stated** these principles are:

First. THE DAILY NEWS
Is a daily paper for busy people.

Of all mankind the people of Chicago and the busy northwest are the busiest. And yet perhaps no equal number of people are to be found who appreciate so keenly the necessity of an intelligent knowledge of the world's daily doings. They recognize that they, more than anyone else, are the world's providers in many of the most important necessaries of life. How important, then, that they should have their daily intelligence of every event, the world over, which by any possibility can affect their diversified commercial holdings. And in all the higher interests of life where can be found a like number of people more keenly appreciative of all that contributes to progress in art, literature, science, religion, politics, and the thousand and one things which make up modern civilization.

And yet, strange to say, right here in this great, busy northwest, in its busy metropolis Chicago, there has taken place the creation and development of that most cumbrous, unserviceable, time-destroying thing, the "blanket-sheet" newspaper. With the blindness of very fatuity this monstrosity of journalism, this breeder of mental dyspepsia, has steadfastly imposed its mountain of unthreshed straw to the demand of the people for the winnowed grain of fact. It was out of the very incongruousness of such a condition of things that THE DAILY NEWS had its birth. People wanted the News,—all the news—but they demanded it apart from the overpowering mass of the trivial and inconsequential. It is because THE DAILY NEWS satisfactorily meets that demand that its circulation is over "a million a-week."

R. M. LAWRENCE, Williamsville, Ill., says: "The 'big daily' is too much for me. Not that a person is obliged to read everything printed in the 'blanket-sheets,' but one having anything else to do doesn't have time to hunt through the long-drawn twaddle for a few grains of digestible food."

Second. THE DAILY NEWS
Is an Independent, truth-telling newspaper.

The reader can count on one hand the known newspapers whose statements in matters of politics can always be accepted as at least intentionally truthful, and commonly so in fact. On the other hand, it is the all-but-universal rule to praise one's party and candidate to the skies, and to cry down the opposition party and its candidate to the verge of the disreputable. So common have such silly and reprehensible methods in journalism become that they pass unnoticed, and are accepted as a matter of course—as an evil inseparable from practical politics. But this is only another mistake of the thoughtless. The American people are intelligent enough, thoughtful enough, fair enough to appreciate and endorse honest, truth-telling journalism—in truth to prefer it to the misleading, the truth-discoloring dishonesty of the "organ."

The demand is more and more for the fair, impartial, independent newspaper which give the reader *all the news*, and gives it absolutely free from the taint of partisan bias. This done, an expression of opinion, *based upon facts*, will commend itself to the thoughtful reader even when he may not find himself in agreement with the conclusions deduced from the premises. Disagreements are of small moment if only confidence in honesty of purpose remains. With no mere political ambition to gratify, no "ax to grind," the impartial and independent newspaper may truly be "guide, philosopher and friend" to honest men holding every shade of political faith. And this is why THE DAILY NEWS has to-day a circulation of over "a-million-a-week."

M. WYGANT, Sibley, Iowa, writes: "I am well pleased with THE DAILY NEWS, although I am a 'bred-in-the-bone' Republican with a *carpet bag experience* in the South ending in 1872. The extreme fairness of THE DAILY NEWS, giving credit where due regardless of party, meets my approval."

When to two such comprehensive elements of popularity THE DAILY NEWS now adds a third in its unparalleled price reduction to One Cent a day, it offers a **combination of attractions** at once unique and unapproachable by any other American newspaper, and **one which will surely** multiply its friends throughout the Northwest by the thousands.

The Chicago Daily News is for sale by all newsdealers at One Cent per copy, **or will be mailed, postage paid**, for $3.00 per year, or 25 cents per month. The farmer and **mechanic can now** afford **as well** as the merchant and professional man to have his metropolitan daily.

Address VICTOR F. LAWSON, Publisher The Daily News, **Chicago.**

MAGNOLIA
BALM gives a Ravishingly Beautiful Skin. Readily used and can't be detected. One trial convinces!

MAGNOLIA
BALM Take HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM with you to the Seaside, Mountains & Rural Resorts.

MAGNOLIA
BALM—HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM is not a Paint, Powder or Rouge, but a Refreshing Liquid.

EVIDENCE

—IS—

ABUNDANT

That you, the public, read what we advertise. The lively trade we are having this usually dull month is sure proof. It is wise in you to keep the run of what we are doing.

At - the - Front

You'll find some new things in

Wattered Ribbons

A grand line, with satin edges, and another, ombre effects, with a double satin edge, an edge within and edge.

Among the Cloaks,

You'll find something new and popular

Jersey Blouses!

For ladies and misses in plain colors an stripes.

New -:- Jersey -:- Waists

At 50c., 75c. and $1; and some very

Handsome Shawls

Just suited for these cool evenings. Also, a splendid line of Infants Long Cloaks in white and colors,

Root & Company

Having purchased the Real Estate office formerly owned by E. L. Craw, I am now prepared to offer bargains in choice city and town property. Also represent a number of the best Fire, Life and Accident insurance companies. Please give me a call.

EDGAR C. PATCH,
Office over 68 Calhoun street, opposite Avaline Block. Aug18-1y

The first annual excursion of the Switchman's Mutual Aid association occurs Tuesday, Aug. 28. You are invited to accompany them. 20-7t.

Thalesian Society.

No effort has been spared to make this evening's program, of this well known literary society, the best of the season. The music alone is well worth coming to hear. All who wish well to the society are cordially invited to attend.

PROGRAM.

Invocation.
Piano duet.....
Misses Carrie and Nellie Schrader
Select Reading.....Miss Clara Bixler
Recitation.....Miss Mamie Dittoe
Violin Solo.....Miss Lillian Schrader
Discussion—Resolved, That Education Should be Made Compulsory.
Affirmative.....Paul Wilkie
Negative.....J. N. Heintzelman
Vocal Solo.....Miss Ida Kellogg
Select Reading.....Prof. J. B. Munger
Journal.....Miss Lucy Bates
Piano duet.....
Misses Carrie and Nellie Schrader
H. J. POWERS, President.
N. C. HEINTZELMAN, Cor. Sec.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

SPECIAL -:- ORDER.



ATTENTION!

—FIRST—

Grand -:- Parade

—OF THE—

Jeffersonian - Club,

1,000 MEN IN LINE,

FRIDAY, AUGUST 31.

The Uniform Hat, Cane and Badge now ready for delivery. Price Complete. $1.50.

Sam, Pete & Max.

LOCAL NEWS.

The old Antwerp reservoir is to be sold at auction.

"Little Nugget" opened their fourth season last night in Findlay, Ohio.

Mrs. Dr. J. W. Younge and children are visiting relatives at Huntington.

The Wabash company assigned eight new engineers and four firemen this week.

Miss Kittie Straes, of Fort Wayne, is visiting with her many friends at Ligonier.

The worst of this cold snap has been experienced and there has been no frost.

The Fort Wayne commandery, K. T., will make the next pilgrimage to Huntington.

Mr. Clark Fairbank was at Warsaw yesterday, looking after his insurance business.

Mrs. I. Fisher, of Fort Wayne, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Louis Steifel, at Angola.

"Little Nugget" plays in Lima, Ohio, to-night, and goes west on the Wabash from here.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Parmelee, of Wilmington, Del., were guests of Dr. A. J. Rasch yesterday.

Mrs. O. Farnan went east over the Pittsburg road this morning with Miss Della and her slate Stella.

Ex-Sheriff Frank Cosgrove has sold 107 Perkins' wind mills since January 1. This beats the livery business.

Mr. John Boylan, the new proprietor of the hotel "Jewel," has been suffering from neuralgia in the face for several days.

Edward, the four-weeks-old child of Mr. and Mrs. Smith, of 123 West Third street, died last night of brain fever and will be taken to Arcola for burial.

Wabash passenger engineers expect to average $160 each for their services this month. Extra trains are enabling them to make considerable extra time.

Fort Wayne Lodge, No. 19, A. O. U. W., will meet at their hall to-night. There will be work in both degrees and five new members taken into the order.

Charles W. Stribley, of Madison street, returned to Fort Wayne last night for a few days visit with his mother and sister, Miss Lillian, who is seriously ill with rheumatism.

Dr. W. H. Myers, of this city, will read a paper on "Treatment of Suppurative Peritonitis," at the meeting of the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, at Washington, Sept. 18, 19 and 20.

The exceedingly funny comedy, "Little Nugget" with the comical Cawthorns and the California Sissions, return to the Temple to-morrow evening after an absence of one year. This company is first class in every respect and no doubt they will have a full house.

The Ottawa (O.) *Sentinel* announces the death of Mr. Matthew C. Ewing, in that city last Monday, aged fifty-three years. Mr. Ewing formerly resided in this city. He was married to Miss Martha Heller, at Fort Wayne, Ind., April 14, 1862, who with one daughter and one son survive him to mourn their loss. The deceased was a member of the G. A. R., and also of the Royal Arcanum. He was an active and energetic business man.

A cave was discovered on an island in Eagle Lake, near Warsaw, yesterday, by some young men who were digging for fish worms. The walls are a natural stone formation and the cavity is twenty-five feet long, fifteen feet wide and eight feet deep. In the front room was found the skeleton of a man. It measured six feet nine inches. Old settlers say the bones are those of Eagleocke, a giant Indian who lived on the island. He disappeared thirty years ago and the lake was named for him.

Articles of incorporation have been filed with County Recorder Thompson under the manufacturing and mining laws of the state, of the Fort Wayne Water Power company, which is to furnish motive power for all kinds of manufacturing, mining and mechanical business. The association is capitalized at $100,000, divided into 2,000 shares of fifty dollars each. The stock is held by John H. Bass, Millford W. Simons and William Fleming, who are also named as the directors for the first year. Their purpose is to utilize the feeder canal and St. Joe River for water power purposes.

Mrs. A. L. Greibel is sojourning at Warsaw.

One week from to-morrow will be the first day of September.

The Fifth Ward democrats will meet at the Academy to-night.

Mrs. E. H. McDonald and family have returned from Rome City.

Mr. Henry Fisher, of the *Staats Zeitung*, has been ill for a week past.

Jake Hizer was fined by Justice Ryan to-day for provoking Oscar Henry.

Mr. Tom Greer, the genial deputy county treasurer, is on the sick list.

Mrs. Chas. Hoffman is at home from a pleasant visit to friends at Lansing, Mich.

Mr. H. C. Schrader held a policy of $5,000 on the Berghoff brewery in his agencies.

Mr. J. L. Abbott, of Warren, Ohio, has been in the city for a few days visiting friends.

Mr. Fred Eckart is making extensive improvements to his business block on Calhoun street.

Mr. J. M. Robinson addressed a joint democratic meeting out in Wayne township last night.

A suit of clothes of the weight of six pounds pays on the wool used in making it a duty of $2.88.

Mrs. Mary Finlayson, of Lafayette street, will leave to-morrow to visit her brother at Chicago.

John T. Hanlin filed a supplementary attachment suit against Cassius L. White in the circuit court.

Mr. Cas Hunter has sold his interest in the Berry street meat market to his brother, W. S. Hunter.

Captain Myers addressed a grand democratic meeting at Ossian last night, and made a magnificent speech.

There was no police court this morning and not a news item could be discovered at the city hall or police station to-day.

Hon. A. P. Edgerton sends to THE SENTINEL the fourteenth report of the civil service commission, of which he is the honored president.

John Schele is charged before Justice France with provoking Geo. E. Beardsley and Timothy Kelly is wanted for provoking John McNamara.

Dr. J. H. Geary, who graduated at the last term of the Fort Wayne College of Medicine, will on September 1st locate at Goose, Whitley county.

The Berghoffs put in new floors in the burned brewery to-day and yesterday and hope to have a portion of the structure under roof by to-morrow night.

Thos. D. Foubtny, Springfield, O.; H. B. Ogden, Boston; W. M. Vitchey, Indianapolis; Thos. Howey, Toledo; W. L. McNutt, Delphos, O., are at the Robinson.

Mrs. C. J. Taylor, of South Bend, who has been in the city visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. O'Connor, of East Jefferson street, returned home today.

The case of Fremont L. Jones and Ogden Pierce against Jas. Wilkinson, a complaint on account, has been appealed to the circuit court from Justice Harding.

Mr. J. J. Fahey, the clerk at the Robinson house, received a dispatch from Chicago this morning, stating that his brother, who resides in that city, is seriously ill.

The funeral of Miss Maggie Halber will occur to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock, from her home, No. 84 Wells street, with services at the English Lutheran church at 2:30.

Mr. Geo. Ewing's dog kennel, out on Rockhill Bros.' stock farm, is completed and is as fine as a pastor is all its appointments. Mr. Ewing will open the kennel to-morrow, and has invited a party of his friends to witness the event.

Anna, the four year-old daughter of Mr. Peter Wambach, of 340 Force street, died this morning of spinal meningitis. The funeral will take place Sunday at 1:30 p. m., from the St. Mary's Catholic church.

J. M. Keyser has been given a permit to build three two story frame houses on lots nine and ten, Simons addition, to cost $600 each, and N. B. Rowe to build a two story frame house on lot 206, Rockhill's addition, to cost $2,500.

Mr. N. W. Thompson, superintendent of bridges on the Pittsburg, will leave to-morrow, with his wife, for a two months visit on the Pacific coast. They will spend some time in Idaho visiting a brother of Mrs. Thompson, whom she has not seen for thirty-six years, and concerning whose whereabouts she has been ignorant for thirty years.

Last evening, before 6 o'clock, Mr. H. S. DeWeese, foreman of the Massilon bridge company, now engaged in erecting the new bridge, over the St. Mary's river, at Spy Run avenue, fell from the floor of that structure to the river bed below, a distance of twenty-five feet and received severe, if not serious injuries. One of his lower limbs was fractured at the thigh and he suffered such a shock as to prostrate him. He is easier to-day, however.

The democratic conventions held at Auburn the other day were well attended and resulted in splendid nominations. Stephen A. Powers, of Steuben county, was nominated for the judgeship. Wm. H. Lose, of DeKalb county, received the nomination for prosecutor. Andrew M. Jackson, of Noble county, received the unanimous nomination for senator, while J. W. Nansham, of Elkhart county, was nominated for joint representative.

The Eight Ward democrats to the number of 300 hundred met at their new quarters on Madison street. The immense assembly was addressed by Hon. J. M. Barrett, who, as usual, made a telling speech, which was enthusiastically received. At the close of his remarks three rousing cheers were giving for the democratic national, state and congressional ticket. Over fifty new members were added to the Jeffersonian club. A first voters club will be organized on Monday evening.

EVERY INCH A HERO.

(Continued From First Page.)

tressly and, notwithstanding the refusal of Canada to permit our fishermen to send their fish to their home market through her territory in bond, the people of that dominion have enjoyed, without diminution, the advantages of our liberal and general laws. Without basing our complaint upon a violation of the treaty obligations, it is nevertheless true that such refusal of transit and the other injurious acts which have been recited constitute a provoking insistance upon rights neither mitigated by the amenities of national intercourse nor modified by the recognition of our liberality and generous considerations.

"The history of events connected with this subject makes it manifest that the Canadian government can, if so disposed, administer its law and protect the interests of its people without the manifestation of unfriendliness and without the unneighborly treatment of our fishing vessels of which we have justly complained, and whatever is done on our part should be done in the hope that the disposition of the Canadian government may remove the occasion of a resort to the additional executive power now sought through legislative action.

"I am satisfied that upon the principles which should govern retaliation, maritime course and relations with the dominion of Canada furnished no better opportunity for its application than is suggested by the conditions herein presented; and that it could not be more effectively inaugurated than under the power of suspension recommended.

"While I have expressed my clear conviction upon the question of the continuance of section 27 of the treaty of 1871, I, of course, fully concede the power and the duty of the congress, in contemplating legislative action to construe the terms of any treaty stipulation which might upon any possible construction of good faith limit such action, and likewise the peculiar property in the case here presented of its interpretation of its own language contained in the laws of 1873 putting into operation said treaty, and of 1883 directing the termination thereof; and if, in the deliberate judgment of congress, and restraint to the proposed legislation exists, it is to be hoped that the expediency of its early removal will be recognized.

"I desire to call the attention of the congress to another subject involving such wrongs and unfair treatment to our citizens as in my opinion require prompt action:

"The navigation of the great lakes and the immense business and carrying trade growing out of the same have been treated broadly and liberally by the United States government, and made free to all mankind, while Canadian railroads and navigation companies share in our country transportation upon terms as favorable as are accorded to our own citizens.

"The canals and other public works built and maintained by the government along the line of the lakes are made free to all. In contrast to this condition, and evincing a narrow and ungenerous commercial spirit, every lock and every canal which is a public work of the dominion of Canada is subject to tolls and charges. By article twenty-seven of the treaty of 1871, provision was made to secure to the citizens of the United States the use of the Welland, St. Lawrence and other Canadian canals, on terms of equality with the inhabitants of the dominion and to also secure to the subjects of Great Britain the use of St. Clair flats canal on terms of equality with the inhabitants of the United States.

"This equality with the inhabitants of the dominion which we were promised in the use of the canals of Canada, did not secure to us freedom from tolls in their navigation, but we had a right to expect that we, being Americans and interested in American commerce, would be no more burdened in regard to the same than Canadians engaged in their own trade; and the whole spirit of the concession made was, or should have been, that merchandise and property transported to an American market through these canals should not be enhanced in the cost by tolls many times higher than such as were exacted to our adjoining Canadian market. All our citizens, producers and consumers, as well as vessel owners, were to enjoy the equality promised, and yet evidence has for some time been before the congress, furnished by the secretary of the treasury, showing that while the tolls charged in the first instance are the same to all, such vessels and cargoes as are destined to certain Canadian ports are allowed a refund of nearly the entire tolls, while those bound for American ports are not allowed any such advantage.

"To promise equality, and then in practice make it conditional upon our vessels doing Canadian business instead of their own, is to fulfill a promise with the shadow of performance.

"I recommend that such legislation be had as will give Canadian vessels navigating our canals and their cargoes precisely the advantages granted to our vessels and cargoes upon Canadian canals, and that the same be measured by exactly the same rule of discrimination.

"The course I have outlined and the recommendations made relate to the honor and dignity of our country and the protection and preservation of the rights and interests of all our people.

"A government does but half its duty when it protects its citizens at home and permits them to be imposed upon and humiliated by the unfair and over reaching disposition of other nations. If we invite our people to rely upon arrangements made for their benefit abroad, we should see to it that they are not deceived, and if we are generous and liberal to a neighboring country, our people should reap the advantage of it by a return of the liberality and generosity.

"These are subjects which partisanship should not disturb or confuse. Let us survey the ground calmly and moderately, and having put selfish means of settlement, if we enter upon the policy of retaliation, let us pursue it firmly, with a determination only to subserve the interests of our people and maintain the high standard and becoming pride of American citizenship.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Executive Mansion, Aug. 23, 1888.

HOW THE MESSAGE WAS RECEIVED.

The House Gives It Immediate Consideration, While the Senate Ignores It.

WASHINGTON, Aug 24.—Immediately upon the receipt of the message in the house, the document was read, and listened to with profound attention.

At the conclusion of the reading, Mr. Wilson (Minn.) offered the following resolution entitled "An act to empower the president more effectually to carry out the purposes of 'an act entitled to authorize the president to protect and defend the rights of American fishing vessels, American fishermen, American trading and other vessels, in certain cases, and for other purposes approved March 3, 1887, and to authorize the president to protect American interests against unjust discrimination in the use of canals in the British dominion of North America.'

"Be it enacted, etc., that whenever the president may deem it his duty to exercise any of the powers given to him by an act entitled 'an act to protect and defend the rights of American fishing vessels,' it shall be lawful for the president in his discretion, by proclamation to that effect, to suspend, in whole or in part, the transportation of goods, wares and merchandise, imported or exported from any foreign country, except Canada, in bond and without the payment of duties to or from the British dominions in North America, across the territory of the United States, custom officers to collect the tolls levied under this act.

"Whenever the president is satisfied that there is any discrimination whatever in the use of the Welland canal, the St. Lawrence river canal, the Chambly canal, or either of them, whether by tolls, drawbacks, refund of toll or otherwise, which is or may be detrimental to the interests of the United States, or any of its citizens, it shall be lawful for the president, in his discretion, to issue a proclamation to that effect, whereupon there shall be collected a toll of 20 cents a ton on every foreign vessel and her cargo passing through either the Sault Ste Marie canal or the St. Clair Flats canal, and the secretary of the treasury may authorize and direct any of the customs officers to collect the tolls levied by this act. The president, when satisfied that such discrimination has ceased, may issue his proclamation to that effect in his discretion, whereupon the tolls authorized by this act shall no longer be collected."

The bill was referred to the committee on foreign affairs.

SENATE ACTION LAST NIGHT.

The republicans in the senate refused to allow the message to be read, and upon a strict party vote the senate adjourned.

THE MESSAGE READ TO THE SENATE TO-DAY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 24.—Immediately after the reading of the journal, the message from the president on the subject of the rejection of the fisheries treaty was laid before the senate and was read in full by the clerk.

The reading was listened to by the senators of both sides with close attention. When it came to a close, Mr. Sherman moved it be printed and referred to the committee on foreign relations.

Mr. Edmunds made a brief speech expressing gratification at the patriotic expression of the hopes, wishes, almost intentions, of the president of the United States in reference to the protection of American interests and American rights, but asking why the law passed eighteen months ago giving the president full power to act in the emergency, he now says exists, has never been put into effect by him.

THE MARKETS.

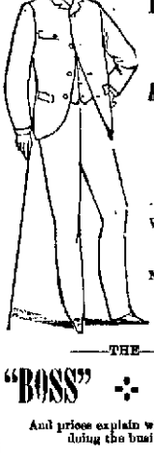
CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—Wheat, strong and higher at 91½c. Corn, strong and higher at 46c. Oats, firm, 23½. Flaxseed $1.60. Pork, firm at $13.85. Lard, firmer at $9.35.

The bulge in wheat continued right up to the close. The strong cables and a renewal of the talk of the frost damage in the northwest were the main cause of the advance.

Hotel Burned.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 24.—The hotel at Bonaqua Springs, Tenn., near Nashville, burned late last night. The guests saved nearly all their baggage. Loss about $50,000; insurance, $15,000.

The excursionists at Warsaw and Rome City yesterday report having had an interesting time.



Are You Hunting for

Bargains?

OUR

Annual

Clearance

Sale!

Will Catch You Just Right.

No Talk, But Music.

—THE—

"BOSS" -:- STOCK

And prices explain why we are doing the business.

Sam, Pete & Max.

PANTALOON SALE

—AT THE—

C. O. D.

Attracting Crowds of Buyers, Who Know a Good Thing When They See It.

186 Pairs of Children's Short Pants, worth 65c and 75c, go for 38 cents.
127 Pairs of Children's Short Pants, worth 85 and 90c, go for 50 cents.
111 Pairs of Children's Short Pants, worth $1, go for 75 cents.
95 Pairs of Children's Short Pants, worth $1.25, go for 85 cents.

MEN'S - PANTS!

250 Pairs of Union Pants, worth $1.50, at 95 cents.
282 Pairs of Cassimere Pants, worth $3, at $1.95.
218 Pairs of Cassimere and Worsted Pants, worth $4, at $2.95.
300 Pairs of Finest Tailor-made Pants, worth 6 and 7 dollars, at $3.85.
500 Pairs of Regular Merchant Tailor Patterns—no tailor will make them for less than 7.50, 9 and 10 dollars—at 4, 5 and 6 dollars.

This is a Great Opportunity for Pantaloons at low prices.

C. O. D.

Three Stores,

73, 75 AND 77 CALHOUN STREET.

OPEN EVERY EVENING.

Sixth Ward Red Bandana Club.

Last evening, on South Calhoun street, company "A" was organized as follows;

Captain, James McKeon.
First Lieutenant, Adam Imbody.
Second Lieutenant, John Feigan.
Orderly Sergeant, Neal McNulty.
Standard Bearer, Wm. O'Leary.
Executive Committee, H. S. France, Michael Owens and Frank Hartnett.

The company consists of twenty-four men, besides the officers, company "B" will be organized next Monday. The uniform consists of a white hat, badge, bandana umbrella and bandana handkerchief. The club meetings are on Monday and Thursday evenings of each week, at No. 292 South Calhoun street. Everybody invited

Notice.

Household goods for sale at a bargain. Call at once at 85 East Jefferson street. 23-3t

Nickel Plate Excursion to Niagara Falls.

On Tuesday, Aug. 28, the Nickel Plate will give its patrons another opportunity to visit Niagara Falls, Toronto and Lake Chautauqua at the usual low rate. For time of trains and rates see bills or apply to agents of the company.

DR. J. ARLEE H. BENNETT,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office 76 Calhoun street.

Residence, 89 West Wayne street.

ONLY THE BEST.

GOTTLIEB -:- HALLER

OF THE POPULAR

SOUTH - SIDE - MARKET!

Has built up a splendid trade by selecting

ONLY THE CHOICEST MEATS

Fresh and Salt Meats, Hams, Sausage, Etc., at both establishments,

No. 88 Calhoun & 117 Wallace Sts.

WANTED.

WE wish to employ a few salesmen on a salary to sell our goods by sample to the wholesale and retail trade of Fort Wayne, Ind., and adjoining states. We are the largest manufacturers of our line in the country. Send two cents in stamps for full particulars. No postals answered. Centennial M'f'g Co., Cincinnati, O. 1-1m

WANTED—The Union Central Life Insurance Company desires to secure the services of a competent man to solicit in the city of Fort Wayne. Apply to U. L. Warnhaugh, special agent, rooms 7 and 8, Foster block. 17-tf

INSURANCE Against

Tornados,
Cyclones and
Windstorms in the following companies:
Phenix, Brooklyn.
Home, New York.
Niagara, New York.
Springfield, Mass.
One year 80c. per 100.
Three years $1.90 per 100.
Five years $1.50 per 100.
LUKEHART'S AGENCY,
88 Calhoun Street.

July14-2m

WANTED—INFORMATION OF WILLIAM Reynolds, an orphan boy, age about 16. Adopted from the Chicago Home of the Friendless in 1880. Any one having knowledge of this whereabouts will confer a great favor on his sister, Lizzie, by addressing Mrs. S. G. Cleveland, City Missionary, care of Y. M. C. A., Chicago, Ill 29-tf

WANTED—By a large eastern manufacturer, a salesman well acquainted with the retail grocers of Fort Wayne and surrounding country, to sell a staple article on salary or commission. Traveling expenses will be paid. Man under 30 years of age, and single, preferred. Address, giving references, W. G. G. Sentinel office, Fort Wayne.

WANTED—AN HONEST YOUNG MAN of a pleasant position, with a old established firm as their representative in his own state. Salary increased with experience. References required.
AMERICAN M'F'G HOUSE, 32 Rondo St., N. Y.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—House of eight rooms, No. 233 East Wayne street. Inquire at H. H. Barcus' bakery, 66 Calhoun street. 19-tf

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. LUELLA M. DERBYSHIRE-Southwest corner Broadway and Jefferson. Diseases of women and children. Office hours from 9 to 12 a. m., 2 to 4 and 7 to 9 p. m. Telephone No. 9. 12-tf

MARY A. WHERRY, M. D., Office and Residence No. 56 Madison street. Special attention given to ladies. May 24-tf.

LOST.

LOST.—A willow splasher to baby buggy Finder will confer a favor by reporting to this office. 21f.

Frank B. Kendrick,

ARCHITECT,

No. 138 Calhoun Street,

FORT WAYNE, IND. 201